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Pretoria To Hang 6 Blacks

Foreign Appeals To Spare Lives Go Unanswered

By John D. Battersby
New York Times Service
CAPE TOWN — Six blacks who were sentenced to death in 1985 for the death of a black councillor by the gruesome "necklace" method are to be hanged Friday, their legal representatives said on Monday.

Lawyers quoted official sources to confirm that the executions would go ahead despite appeals for clemency from the United Nations, the European Community, the United States, Britain and other governments, as well as Amnesty International, the human-rights organization.

An appeal against the sentence was rejected by the Appeals Court in December 1987. The lawyers said there had been no official response to domestic and international calls to President P. W. Botha to spare the six.

Prakash Dhar, a lawyer representing the "Sharpeville Six," said the convicted six are known, said he had conferred with officials in the justice and prisons departments that the hangings would take place early on Friday.

The deputy sheriff of Pretoria said Monday that it was not policy to announce executions in advance. Prisons and justice officials referred inquiries to the deputy sheriff.

The six blacks, a woman and five men from the Sharpeville black township south of Johannesburg, were sentenced to death in December 1985 for the murder of the deputy mayor of the Lekoa town council, Kuzwayo Jacob Dhlamini.

The filling took place on Sept. 3, 1984, following rent increases imposed on black tenants in townships surrounding Johannesburg.

The disturbances marked the beginning of two years of civil unrest during which more than 2,500 people died. The unrest began to subside only after the imposition of a sweeping nationwide state of emergency in June 1986.

Mr. Dhlamini was killed by the "necklace" method, whereby a gasoline-soaked t-shirt is placed around the neck of a victim and ignited. Hundreds of blacks, perceived as collaborators and informers by militant black youths known as "piranhas," were summarily executed by this method.

The landmark judgment by Acting Judge W. J. Human, upheld on appeal, found that although it had

See HANG, Page 7

Arabs Try to Keep Focus on Shamir

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service
CAIRO — The Arab strategy in advance of the meetings this week in Washington between U.S. officials and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has been to portray Arab leaders as open, willing partners with the United States in moving the Middle East peace process forward, even as Israel hardened its resistance to the latest U.S. plan.

Arab officials, in public statements and private discussions, appear to have concentrated their energies in a rare display of coordination in keeping international pressure focused on Mr. Shamir's divided government, which has been unable to come to terms with the negotiating plan put forward by Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan, after four hours of consultations Friday, said at Cairo airport that they remained optimistic in the face of Mr. Shamir's opposition.

"I think Shamir will stand against the international public opinion," Mr. Mubarak said, adding that this will remain an obstacle "to a comprehensive settlement."

"I agree," King Hussein said. Most Arab governments in the region kept a low profile in advance of Mr. Shamir's visit to Washington.



Shaking hands with U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz is Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, arriving in Washington with what he described as several proposals of his own to make in connection with the U.S. peace plan for the Middle East. Page 7.

Coordination notwithstanding. See ARABS, Page 7

From a Growing Wave of Takeovers, Europe Inc. Emerges

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune
PARIS — An accelerating wave of company mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures and exchanges of assets is transforming the landscape of corporate Europe, to such an extent that business leaders are starting to talk about "Europe Inc."

This trend promises to spur economic growth. But in the short run, at least, the merger of companies means a loss of jobs, always a potentially explosive issue.

There are myriad and often overlapping forces behind this momentum. A major factor is the effort in boardrooms to get ready for 1992, the year that trade barriers are to fall within the 12-nation European Community.

Another potent force is the deregulation of major industries that until now have been protected by national governments.

There is, in addition, a perceived need to unite in order to achieve economies of scale. Believed necessary to battle Japanese and American competition in the global marketplace. Indeed, Europe Inc. recalls Japan Inc., the nickname for Japan's business-government colossus.

Still another factor propelling companies toward various kinds of associations is the increasingly intensive capital and technological demand of some industries.

When Carlo de Benedetti launched his current takeover bid for Societe Generale de Belgique SA, a company that controls one-third of Belgium's industry, the Italian financier declared, "I'm not a predator. I'm an investor and a builder."

Whatever he is, it is clear that he is not alone in Europe. The quickening pace of acquisitions and alliances has touched most of the 16 countries in Western Europe and almost all business sectors,

from chemicals and semiconductors to banking and insurance. Besides Mr. de Benedetti's takeover bid in Belgium, in which investors on both sides of the struggle already have sunk an estimated \$3.2 billion, major cross-border acquisitions announced over the past year by European companies now total \$7 billion.

Recent trans-European deals, successful and otherwise, have included: An attempt by Grand Metro-

politan PLC of Britain to buy the French cognac house Martell & Compagnie, ultimately won by Seagram Co. of Canada for \$850 million.

A friendly bid by Marini & Rossi of Italy to buy another French spirits maker, Benedictine SA, for \$160 million.

A joint venture by Amro Bank of the Netherlands and Generale de Banque of Belgium to form one of Europe's largest banking groups, with total deposits of \$134 billion.

The merger of ASEA AB of Sweden and Brown, Boveri & Co. of Switzerland to form the world's largest electrical engineering group, with combined sales of \$18.6 billion.

The acquisition by Italy's Gruppo Ferruzzi of the Lesieur vegetable oils business from France's Saint Louis-Bouillon for an estimated \$275 million.

The wheel has started to roll and I don't see an end to it," said Kari Kairamo, chairman of Oy Nokia AB, Finland's largest company.

"The emergence of Europe Inc. is one of the key ways Europe can compete."

If Britain's deals in continental Europe in the past year are any indication, the trend is growing rapidly. Acquisitions Monthly, a British trade magazine, documented 134 acquisitions on the Continent in 1987 by British companies — 40 percent more than in 1986.

The value of the acquisitions doubled to £1.25 billion (\$2.32 billion). Philip Healey, editor of the mag-



Political images: Senator Albert Gore Jr. is stressing his hawkish views on the use of force. Page 3.

'Dore' for President: How About Fast Eddie?

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
CHICAGO — "Gore?" the hard hat asked, working on his shot of whiskey and his short beer. "You mean Dore, the Republican?"

Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee was the big surprise of Super Tuesday and his showing made him one of the leading contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He and his advisers hope the publicity will make him a contender Tuesday in the Illinois primary.

But the world doesn't seem to have filtered through to the 10th Ward in southeast Chicago, not even to places like Reyna's Pub at 95th and Commercial, where the boys were recently talking politics.

This ought to be a Gore neighborhood, if there is any such thing in the industrial North, ripe for his "tough" stands on trade and national defense.

It's classic Chicago ethnic — Poles and Croatians and Slavs, with a fair number of second-generation Mexican-Americans thrown in — orderly streets of story-and-a-half bungalows, churches with onion-shaped domes, restaurants with names like Romanija Off to the southeast and the southwest stretch sooty vistas of smokestacks and silos, coal dumps, and bascule bridges.

In economic terms: a prime piece of the Rust Belt that had five steel plants a decade ago and now has only two, both of them lurching. In

poll Shows Bush Leads in Illinois

CHICAGO — Barring a major upset, Vice President George Bush is expected to pick up most of the 92 Republican delegates at stake in Illinois and deliver another blow to Senator Bob Dole's fading candidacy.

A poll published Monday in the Chicago Tribune showed Mr. Bush the choice of 62 percent of Republican voters, compared to just 28 percent for Mr. Dole.

2 Newcomers, Carlucci and Yazov, Will Have a Full Agenda

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — It is the diplomatic equivalent of a blind date — their friends think the two might have something in common but nobody is so brash as to say they truly hit it off.

Still, as he contemplated this week's meeting with his Soviet counterpart in Switzerland, Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci said that his unfamiliarity with De-

fense Minister Dimitri T. Yazov need not stifle the conversation. They have plenty to talk about.

Mr. Carlucci said last week that he had four topics on his mind for the meeting, the first post-war consultation between the two superpowers' top military officials. They include regional issues, such as Afghanistan and the Gulf, arms control, including prospects for the continuing talks on nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons, and

the prevention of dangerous incidents involving military forces of both sides.

Fourth, and perhaps most tantalizing, is the prospect of a detailed exploration of the evolving military doctrines of the two sides. Both nations have recently published provocative theses suggesting major changes in military behavior in the years ahead.

What neither Mr. Carlucci nor anyone else in Washington's military and diplomatic circles can predict is whether the meeting in Bern will lead to anything more productive than a pleasant meal or two.

Some analysts neither expect, nor want, much from the three-day meeting, which is to begin Tuesday. The more publicity lavished on it, they warn, the more likely it is that the Soviet leadership will exploit the meeting for its own public relations benefit.

Dublin Observes a Colorful but, of Course, Debatable History

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service
DUBLIN — First there was the question of the legendary Molly Malone, who wheeled her wheeled barrow through streets broad and narrow, and whose cry of "coddles and mussels, alive, alive" is Dublin's theme song.

Assuming she ever really lived, did she die, as has always been believed, of tuberculosis? Or did she succumb, as a writer to the Irish Times insisted, of salmonella poisoning "from the very grustaceous she was merchandising to the populace of this town?"

piece of center-city "art" had come to the deserved end of being tossed into the River Liffey, to public acclaim, earlier this century.

Debates like these have taken on new importance in Dublin as part of the rich history and colorful modernity the city hopes to present to tourists arriving to help celebrate its thousand-year anniversary with festivals of song and dance, literature, and even an American football game.

One high point of the celebration will be the St. Patrick's Day parade Thursday with more than 100 entries on the theme "Dublin Through the Centuries."

Argument, usually good-natured but occasionally heated, is as much a part of Irish tradition as the Blarney stone, and the millennium has given Dubliners a whole new range of debatable subject matter. Some even insist that 1988 is not the millennium year at all.

"It wouldn't suit Dubliners to agree about anything," said the city's lord mayor, Carmencita Hederman. "You only have to propose something for there to be several people up disputing it."

Klosk

PLO Envoy Defies U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — Zehdi Labib Tezi, the envoy of the Palestine Liberation Organization to the United Nations, said Monday that the United States would have to use force to make him leave. Washington has ordered that the PLO mission be closed by Monday.

Mr. Tezi said that the PLO mission was accredited to the United Nations, not to the United States.

Virvane Westwood's ermine-trimmed crown and bustier at the London fashion shows. Page 8.

General News Western allies seem destined to choke market with similar fighter planes. Page 2.

Business/Finance Oil prices fell after the Saudi oil minister said he opposed an OPEC production cut. Page 9. J.P. Stevens, the textile company, accepted a cash buyout bid of nearly \$1 billion from an investor group. Page 13.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies like Dollar, Pound, Yen, etc.

Page 1 FOR INFO CLASSIFIED Easily in the SUNE FAR EAST AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND

Allies Seem Destined to Choke Market With Fighter Planes

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the 1990s, Western nations will field five similar models of fighter aircraft, all competing for increasingly scarce military funds and for export orders in a shrinking market.

"It is a Western defense scandal," said Jean-Louis Gergorin, director of Strategy for Matra, the French electronics manufacturer, "to see the price tags of the two fighters to be built in Europe, each probably exceeding \$50 million per plane."

At a time when European Community governments are seeking to forge a Europe-wide free market in commercial products by 1992, the need for allied nations to team up on joint development of expensive new weapons and avoid wasteful duplication has acquired new urgency, officials and industrialists say.

Dennis Klosek, a U.S. deputy undersecretary of defense, said: "While public attention is focused on disarmament breakthroughs, the alliance's military future is being crucially affected by decisions on new weapons being made right now."

Mr. Klosek led a U.S. arms sales team that visited Western Europe last week to seek trans-Atlantic cooperation before European nations finalize the financing of their planes, probably in May.

A growing number of legislators in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries are seeking ways to promote multilateral arms cooperation as an alternative to raising military budgets. A committee of members of parliament from the six nations in the Western European Union summoned officials and industrialists to a form of hearings on the topic last week in London.

Speakers hammered out variations on a single

theme: "No single nation, not even the United States, offers a large enough market to pay for the development costs of modern weapons."

Most speakers added that the United States must understand that Europe must develop a strong European defense industry in order to be an adequate partner for the United States in alliance-wide deals.

In contrast, Mr. Klosek—who briefed officials and military planners in West Germany and France and at NATO headquarters—sought to convince Europeans that it is time now for more trans-Atlantic industrial partnerships in arms-making.

Competition in fighter aircraft is the most glaring example of how NATO manages to outspend and under-produce the Soviet Union, which develops only a few models of each weapon and then has long production runs.

Although the fighter market in the 1990s is estimated at nearly \$35 billion, the research and development costs for five fighters will amount to more than \$20 billion, industrial sources say, adding that these figures mean that most manufacturers will not recoup their investments.

Mr. Klosek is leading a Pentagon bid to persuade European nations to join the United States in developing new versions of the F-16 and F-18 fighters known as the Agile Falcon and the Hornet 2000.

They are competing with two European-made models: the European Fighter Aircraft, being built by a consortium of Britain, Italy, Spain and West Germany, and the Rafale, a French product. Sweden is building a similar plane, the JAS-39 Viggen, with a purchase price of \$45 million per plane.

The U.S.-made planes are much cheaper—\$16 million for the Falcon and \$27 million for the Hornet—because they emphasize new electronics and mis-

siles on improved versions of existing planes whereas the European planes are being completely designed from scratch.

"All the planes are essentially comparable," a U.S. source said, adding: "Europeans emphasize powerful engines so they can have dog-fights, but we concentrate on technology to down the enemy and get away before we're spotted."

U.S. officials acknowledge that they arrived late on the scene with offers of U.S.-European cooperation on a new generation of fighters, which Europeans have been planning since 1986.

But these officials contended that their offer was generous: "We can meet their needs on sensitive technology," a member of the U.S. team said. "It's a more affordable product, and we are offering to let European factories have a 60 percent share of the work."

Urging Europeans to shun the U.S. offer, Serge Dassault, head of Avions Marcel Dassault, which manufactures Rafale, said that the United States always attached political conditions to sales that blocked exports, particularly to the Middle East.

Offers of U.S. cooperation were deceptively generous, he told the Western European Union meeting, because their real purpose was to destroy Europe's indigenous design teams, thus eliminating future competition.

U.S. officials contend that Europeans would actually earn more dollars and work if they joined forces with the U.S. industry, which seems assured of a big domestic market and, eventually, orders from some of the smaller European countries that already fly F-16s.

In addition, Switzerland announced earlier this month that it would buy either the F-16 or F-18 in

preference to a French-made fighter. These Swiss planes will probably be modernized to the Agile Falcon or Hornet 2000 standards, joining a total market estimated at nearly 5,000 fighters.

Already it seems likely that both European planes will carry U.S.-made radars now that the Pentagon has adopted more liberal policies on selling sensitive military electronics to allies.

In contrast to their low-key public posture, U.S. officials were privately irked that Manfred Wörner, the West German defense minister, publicly announced support for the European Fighter Aircraft project the day before the U.S. sales team reached West Europe.

Anti-U.S. protectionism in Europe on armaments has grown in recent years in response to a spreading European resentment that the United States was getting the lion's share of jobs building weapons for NATO forces.

To compete with the United States, European countries have to join forces themselves.

A new problem is the demand of small nations to get their fair share of all development and production on weapons involving advanced production. "Whatever share of the project they pay for, they want that proportion of the work, even if they totally unqualified to do it," Sir Donald Hall, chairman of Marconi Defense Systems, said at the meeting.

In trying to overcome this, Europeans are divided between the French idea of a European-wide "defense research agency" modeled on the French-led European space program and the approach of the British, who favor more competition to drive weaker companies out of business so that surviving companies do all the business.

WORLD BRIEFS

Philippine Moslem Rebels' Initiative

MANILA (Reuters) — Spokesmen for Moslem rebels said Monday that they had a million signatures from the southern Philippines to an effort to join the Islamic Conference Organization, a bid that created new talk of war between the rebels and government troops.

The militant Moro National Liberation Front is campaigning for recognition by the pan-Islamic group. The 44-member Islamic Conference is to meet in Jordan next Monday and is expected to vote on the rebels' request.

The Moslem rebel bid to join the organization is backed by Libya and other radical Arab states but is opposed by such mainly Moslem nations in Southeast Asia as Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei.

Reagan to Seek Vote on Contra Aid

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan will seek another vote by Congress this week on aid to the Nicaraguan rebel known as contras, in an effort to stave off the collapse of resistance to the Sandinist government, the White House said Monday.

Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said that Mr. Reagan would discuss the urgency of the situation with Republican and Democratic congressional leaders at a White House meeting on Tuesday.

The House of Representatives on Feb. 3 rejected Mr. Reagan's request for \$36.25 million for the contras.

Gadhafi Was Misquoted, Libya Says

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Libya denied Monday that its leader, Col. Moammar Gadhafi, said that Egyptians should tear down the Israel Embassy in Cairo and kill every Israeli and American in their country.

The official news agency JANA, mentioned in Beirut, said it was denying reports attributing the remarks to an interview with the Libyan leader in the opposition Egyptian weekly, Sawi al-Arab.

"The official Libyan news agency denies what the leader was quoted saying regarding this matter, and asserts that the revolutionary lead said the embassy must close and the Egyptians must cut their ties with Zionists," JANA said. It said Colonel Gadhafi "did not speak of destruction or killings and what has been attributed to him were lies or distortion."

Gorbachev Angered by U.S. Terms on Aid to Afghan Rebels

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — New, stiff preconditions set by Reagan administration officials for ending U.S. aid to Afghan guerrillas have provoked a backlash in the Kremlin leadership, according to Soviet officials and some diplomats here, and could result in changes in the timetable Moscow has outlined for pulling its troops out of the war.

At a meeting with an American delegation on Friday, Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Anatoli F. Dobrynin, a senior Kremlin official, used strong language to display their dismay at the terms Washing-

ton has imposed for ending aid to the rebels.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Dobrynin objected most vehemently to the shift in Washington's position on ending military assistance to the Afghan rebels. During the Washington summit meeting last December, President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed that U.S. aid to the rebels would cease when Soviet troop withdrawals start, according to Soviet officials.

But in recent weeks, Reagan administration officials have indicated that aid to the rebels would be cut off at an unspecified date.

The virulent Kremlin reaction

comes at a crucial stage of bargaining from the Soviet withdrawal at talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan in Geneva. It signaled to some participants in the meeting that Moscow may have second thoughts about concessions it gave the United States during earlier talks, including an agreement to remove a large share of the troops in the first stage of withdrawal and to reduce the withdrawal time to nine months from an initial proposal of 12 months.

In Belgrade, where he is on a state visit, Mr. Gorbachev was asked Monday if there was progress at the Geneva talks. The Associated Press reported. With a

smile, he said, "There is," and "There will be."

Mr. Gorbachev's emotional reaction when talking about the Afghanistan war also underlined to his American interlocutors that his decision to end the Soviet Union's heavy military investment in the war without a victory or the assurance of stability in Afghanistan was fragile and was probably disputed within the Soviet leadership.

As the mid-May date that Mr. Gorbachev set for Soviet troop withdrawals approaches, senior Kremlin specialists on the war have conceded that the departure of the 115,000 or so Soviet troops from Afghanistan will probably result in

political disarray there and may lead to a bloodbath, a strong revival of Islamic fundamentalism, or the installation of a pro-American government.

Some of the participants in Friday's meeting, which included five U.S. senators, said that Mr. Gorbachev may have reacted harshly to the Reagan administration's conditions to persuade Washington to soften its position.

The U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Jack F. Matlock Jr., tried to reassure Mr. Gorbachev about the U.S. commitment to ending the war, according to several Americans who took part in the three-hour meeting, but Mr. Gorbachev

and Mr. Dobrynin reacted with disbelief to Mr. Matlock's statements.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Dobrynin also objected to Pakistan's insistence that Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, be removed and that an interim coalition government be established in Kabul before the Soviet pullout starts, according to participants in the meeting.

Many members of the Soviet leadership believe that the Reagan administration is behind the Pakistan position, Giorgi A. Arbatov, an adviser to Mr. Gorbachev, said.



President François Mitterrand, left, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl met reporters Monday before talks in Durbach, West Germany.

Pakistan Still Blocks Kabul Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — Pakistan said Monday, the day before a deadline for agreement, that it was sticking to a demand that has prevented its acceptance of a UN-mediated peace accord providing for a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The Pakistani demand, for a transitional government to oversee the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, has been rejected by both Moscow and Kabul.

The Pakistani minister of state for foreign affairs, Zain Noorani, made the announcement when the talks resumed Monday. The negotiations had broken for the weekend to await Pakistan's decision on whether it would drop its demand. Sources close to the talks said Mr. Noorani received a message from the Kremlin calling upon him to sign the documents without further delay.

The chief Afghan negotiator, Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil, scheduled a news conference for Tuesday, the day the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, named as a target date for the conclusion of the nearly 6-year-old talks. Mr. Gorbachev said Moscow will bring home its troops starting May 15 if the settlement is signed Tuesday.

Both sides have said they do not consider March 15 a rigid deadline. The Soviet Union has offered to withdraw its estimated 115,000 troops in Afghanistan within nine months from May 15 if Pakistan signed the agreement by Tuesday.

In Islamabad, meanwhile, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar was appointed to replace Mowlavi Yunus Khalis as head of the seven-party Afghan resistance alliance, a spokesman for his faction of the Hezb-i Islami said Monday. Mr. Hekmatyar's appointment followed Saturday's resignation by Mr. Khalis, who cited health reasons.

(Reuters, AP)

Kohl and Mitterrand Hold a Meeting

DURBACH, West Germany (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand of France met Monday to discuss Western disarmament strategy and plans by the European Community to remove internal barriers.

The informal four-hour meeting, part of personal talks held to complement regular biannual French-German summit meetings, took place in hotel in this small southern town across the Rhine from Strasbourg.

Bonn government officials said the leaders would discuss Western arms control plans after a call this month at a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for East-West talks on conventional arms cuts, but they also said nuclear weapons would remain the mainstay of Western defense. They also planned a review of an EC project to create an integrated market tying the 12-member states closer by 1992.

European Lobby to Fight Spray Cans

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A powerful consumer lobby group warned Monday that it would urge West Europeans to boycott spray-cans unless firms speeded up plans to make them less dangerous to the earth's ozone layer.

"We will launch a boycott if we have to if we don't get satisfactory accords with firms by next September," François Lamy, a spokesman for the European Bureau of Consumers' Unions, said.

Ingredients in some aerosol sprays drift up into the ozone layer — which protects life from the sun's harmful rays — and destroy it atmosphere irreversibly.

Mother Teresa to Speak in Vienna

VIENNA (Reuters) — President Kurt Waldheim and Mother Teresa, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, will address a World Peace Day assembly Wednesday at the United Nations center in Vienna, a UN spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Waldheim's office and Catholic officials said they were uncertain if Mother Teresa had agreed to meet formally with Mr. Waldheim, who has been shunned by Western leaders because of a controversy over his wartime military role.

Pope John Paul II's decision to receive Mr. Waldheim, a former UN secretary-general, at the Vatican last July provoked outrage among Jewish leaders.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Italian state airline Alitalia and its subsidiary, ATI, canceled 5 percent of flights to and from Rome on Monday after ground staff walked out in protest against a new contract.

Lufthansa plans to start flights from West German airports to Valencia, Spain; Marseille, France and Antigua in the Caribbean beginning March 27, the airline said.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. said Monday it was dismissing 2,300 seaman on its Channel ferry service and would re-employ them only if they ended their six-week strike at Dover. (Reuters)

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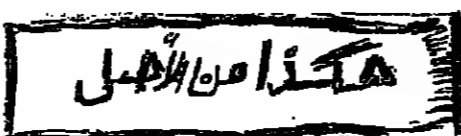
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Gore's Campaign Emphasizes Hawkish View on Use of Force

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In his run for president, Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee has relied on a strategy that emphasizes the conservative side of his record to set himself apart from the rest of the Democratic field and to support his contention that he has the best chance of being elected.

Senator Gore's approach has led his opponents to charge that he has gone from "dove" to "hawk" for campaign purposes and that he is exaggerating some of his differences with fellow Democrats. He has said in reply, "There is not a single foreign policy or defense position on which I have changed my view in the course of the campaign."

national security has been fashioned primarily on arms control issues, and here he is a careful centrist, slightly to the left of Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, chairman of the Armed Services Committee. Unlike Senator Nunn, for instance, he supports a Soviet-American moratorium on tests of anti-satellite weapons and opposes production of chemical weapons. Yet he also maintains a stance to the right of many Democratic liberals.

Senator Gore broke with liberals in 1983 when he joined a small group of lawmakers who worked out a compromise with the Reagan administration over the MX missile, a weapon that many Democratic liberals strongly oppose. In return for support for the multiple-warhead MX, the administration agreed to develop a mobile, single-warhead missile, called Midgetman. As it turned out, neither side got everything it expected. The administration has won support for 50 MXs, not the 100 it wanted, and the Pentagon's latest budget request sought only a modest \$200 million in funds for the Midgetman program.

Midgetman program has been brought to the point where it is an option for a future president.

Although the Democratic candidates agree on many arms control issues, Senator Gore is alone among them in opposing proposals to ban flight tests of ballistic missiles. He is also notably less eager than the others to move toward a ban on underground nuclear tests.

In the campaign, Senator Gore has strongly defended the invasion of Grenada, the bombing of Libya, aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and other weapons and ammunition and re-registration of Kuwaiti oil tankers under the American flag for the purpose of providing them U.S. Navy protection. Some of the instances in which Senator Gore now applauds the use of force, such as in Grenada, are seen by analysts as relatively easy test cases for a political candidate. The Grenada invasion entailed the swift application of force to win an easy victory and was generally popular.



Students at Gallaudet University cheering Irving King Jordan, the college's first deaf president.

After Week of Protests, U.S. College For Deaf Gets First Deaf President

By Molly Sinclair
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A college professor, Irving King Jordan, has been selected as the first deaf president of Gallaudet University, the world's only liberal arts college for the deaf, in a decision aimed at fulfilling the demands of students at the school and other deaf Americans.

The move by the school's board of directors on Sunday ended a weeklong campaign for deaf civil rights that began at the college and spread across the United States. The appointment on March 7 of Elisabeth Ann Zinser who was not deaf had provoked the week of protests, during which Gallaudet was occupied by students. She resigned on Friday.

Her replacement, Mr. Jordan, 44, has been dean of the college of arts and sciences at Gallaudet for two years and has been on the faculty for 15 years. University officials also announced the resignation of the board chairman, Jane Bassett Spilman, whose role in Ms. Zinser's selection angered many in the Gallaudet community. The news set off a victory party at the campus.

Democrats Try to Take Over Drug Issue

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — With less than eight months to go, Democrats in Congress are to seize the initiative on the drug issue, which has been identified for years with President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy. Democratic strategists see addressing the issue as a way of redressing their image as a party that cares about law and order and family values.

"It's a great issue, a great opening for the Democrats," said Representative Lawrence J. Smith, a Florida Democrat who heads a party task force on narcotics. Mr. Smith introduced legislation on Thursday that would force the administration to cut off aid to five nations, including Mexico, because of what the bill's supporters call poor cooperation with U.S. drug control efforts.

Republicans deride the Democrats' attempt to seize the issue, saying the Reagan administration has become so closely identified with the fight against drugs that the Democrats can make little headway. "The public has a very strong perception of what this administration has done to combat the drug problem," said a White House official, "and I see nothing that will change that assumption. I think we're well positioned."

Politicians in both parties agree that the issue could grow in importance as the presidential and congressional campaigns develop. A combination of recent events has greatly increased public awareness of the problem: a spate of drug-related murders, new statistics on rising drug use and the federal indictment in Florida of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the Panamanian military leader, on charges related to narcotics trafficking.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Dukakis Pleads for Votes in Illinois

CHICAGO (AP) — Governor Michael S. Dukakis, a leading Democratic presidential candidate, said Monday that the days of brokered conventions "are gone forever" as he made his final plea to Illinois voters to abandon the "favorite son" candidacy of Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, and vote for the Massachusetts governor in Tuesday's primary election.

Bush Campaign Tiptoes in Illinois

CHICAGO (NYT) — Vice President George Bush's campaign, which has rolled up a nearly insurmountable lead in delegates for the Republican presidential nomination, is doing everything in its power not to make any news before Tuesday's primary in Illinois.

Bomb Threat Diverts An Air France Flight

PARIS — An Air France flight from Paris to Tokyo carrying 396 passengers was diverted to Greenland on Sunday because of an anonymous bomb threat, a company spokesman said Monday. He said the flight made an emergency landing at the U.S. military base in Thule, Greenland, after a caller in Paris said a bomb had been placed aboard the Boeing 747. U.S. soldiers who searched the plane did not find a bomb and the plane went on to Tokyo.

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U.S. Now Says Toshiba Hurt Security by Sale

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — For the second time in a month, the Reagan administration has sharply reversed its assessment of how much U.S. security was damaged by Toshiba Machine Co.'s sale of advanced submarine technology to the Soviet Union.

The latest assessment is that the security damage was severe. The administration has insisted for nearly a year after the first disclosures of the sale that the Toshiba diversion would cost Western allies billions of dollars to regain its ability to track Soviet nuclear and attack submarines, which were made quieter by the Japanese equipment. But last month, trying to head off harsh congressional sanctions against Toshiba that would likely worsen the strains between the United States and Japan, the Defense Department seemed to quietly change the new assessment.

Richard L. Armitage, the assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, said in a letter to congressional leaders that "the Soviets had quiet propellers three years before the first diversion," and that "the actual damage done from the Toshiba Machine diversions is difficult to assess."

Mr. Armitage's view ran counter to the conclusions of a report issued last year by the Central Intelligence Agency that stated that the Soviet Union gained the knowledge to design the quiet propellers between 1979 and 1982. But they only had the equipment to "build a small number of experimental, prototype seven-bladed, skewed propellers," the report said.

Some military and intelligence officials familiar with the case were shocked by the changed assessment when Mr. Armitage's letter became public last week. The Defense Department issued a statement over the weekend reverting to its original position that "the Toshiba Machine diversion provided the U.S.S.R. with substantial production capability" to make super-quiet, hard-to-track submarines.

The administration's successive reversals were prompted by the current debate by a House-Senate conference committee over whether further action should be taken against Toshiba Machine or its parent company, Toshiba Corp., which owns just over 50 percent of the unit that sold the propeller milling machines to the Soviet Union.

The rapid changes in the administration position, military and intelligence officials say, vividly illustrates how quickly politics can alter the seemingly objective measures of technological gains and losses against the Soviet Union.

The administration appears to be trying to tone down its rhetoric about the potential damage, while conservatives on Capitol Hill contend that sanctions should be stiff.

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Herald Tribune

Shultz Should Stand Pat

Everyone, or almost everyone, now seems to be trying to pull down the confrontational nature of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's meetings with Reagan administration officials in Washington this week.

mate status of occupied territories and, ideally, a final agreement, all to begin this spring and be completed by the end of 1991.

Fiddling After the Crash

Nearly five months after the stock market crash, the financial markets are evidently more fragile and vulnerable to shocks than ever.

that they have to be coordinated across all the markets for stocks, stock index futures and options. That is not happening.

Why Protect Uranium?

The American uranium industry has a big problem. Sales are far below figures projected in the 1970s because nuclear power development has stalled.

can always be recovered from mothballed domestic mines, an OPEC-like foreign cartel could never control supply and dictate prices.

Other Comment

Washington and the FAO

The United States has called for better accounting of expenditures by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

budget cuts and Reagan administration reductions have left the United States as the UN member with the highest arrears.

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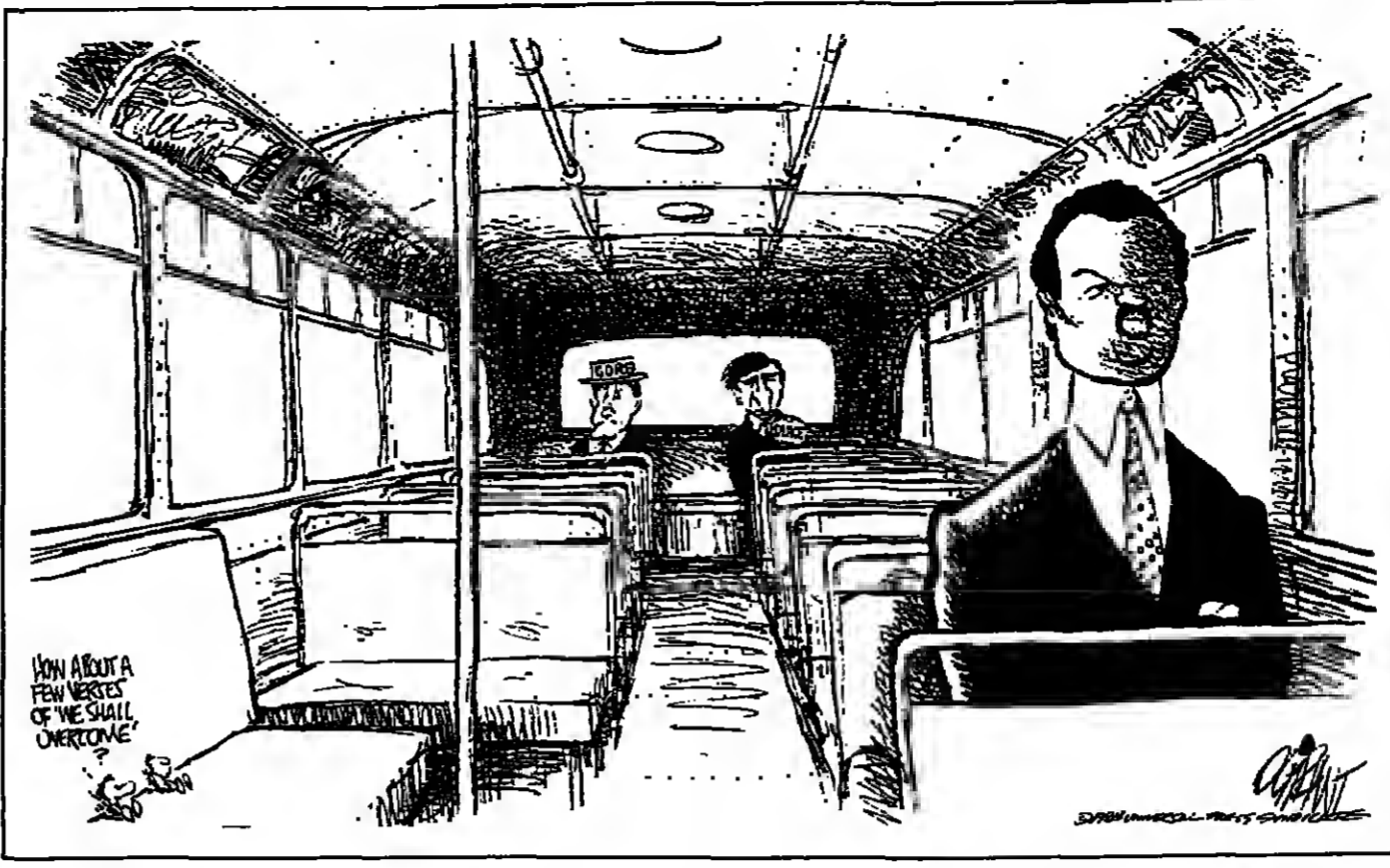
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OPINION

Greenspan: So Far, So Good

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, knew it was not going to be easy to succeed a legend. His predecessor, Paul Volcker, had enjoyed such an enviable reputation for eight years that anyone newly sitting in his place would have had problems.



Chemical Arms: To Have Fewer, First Have More?

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Hopes for a worldwide ban on the production and use of chemical weapons within the year have all but disappeared.

Any reasonable East-West agreement for eliminating chemical weapons would get a favorable reception in Western and Eastern Europe.

example for those countries which are considering membership in the "chemical club" but which for now hesitate on the threshold.

For a World Campaign to Limit Climate Change

By Mostafa K. Tolba

NAIROBI — Last September a conference at Montreal made the historic decision to protect the ozone layer, and thus protect Earth, by restricting the use of chemicals which damage that layer.

(UNEP) has the principal responsibility for coordinating effective responses. We realize that obtaining agreements to limit emissions will be far more difficult than the negotiations to limit ozone-damaging chemicals.

A minimum of \$1 billion per kilometer of coastline and \$2 billion for each coastal city are moderate estimates of protection costs.

Pakistan: Moscow Is Blamed for Terror Bombings

By Lally Weymouth

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — On July 14, a remote-control device triggered three car-bomb explosions in Karachi, killing 72 Pakistanis and injuring 260.

The effort shifted in 1985 to what the report calls "a high-intensity terrorist campaign" aimed at targets such as "urban population centers, transport and communications facilities."

tempts at blowing up buses and offices of refugee leaders. New tactics may lie ahead. The report says the KGB and the WAD are training terrorists to handle surface-to-air missiles and ground-to-ground missiles for use against aircraft, refugee camps and other installations.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Fair Onlookers

LONDON — [A member of Parliament writes from the Commons:] "The constancy of the ladies always surprises me, considering that they are packed closely in a small gallery. Still they come here as regularly as clockwork, and gaze through the brass lattice work. Bold members have often talked of getting the brass screen removed, but it is believed that the sight of a score or so of fair ladies would distract us from our duties."

1913: A Wireless Feat

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — Favored by perfect weather conditions, operators at the naval radio station here reported recently that they had been able to hear two Argentine Republic stations conversing with each other. The operators estimated the distance as being between 5,000 and 6,000 miles from the Newport station. The officers say this feat will stand as a record in wireless work.

1938: Hitler in Vienna

VIENNA — Adolf Hitler realized one of the great ambitions of his life this afternoon [March 14] when he rode in Vienna between lines of cheering men and women who hailed him as the leader of a united Germany and Austria. He was given the greatest ovation this city has ever given any man by hundreds of thousands of Austrian Nazis. Only the Jews, the die-hard defenders of an independent Austria and the Leftists stayed at home. From the balcony of the Imperial Hotel the Führer said: "German compatriots, I have felt in the last few days all the emotions which now stir you. This has been an historical chance and the entire German nation feels your emotion with you. Not 2,000,000 people in one city, but 75,000,000 people in one nation, are stirred to the depths of feeling when you are now demonstrating. The German Reich, as it stands today, is invulnerable. No one can shatter it. No force on earth can shake us."

OPINION

The Iran-Contra Dragon Is Breathing Fire Again

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The dormant dragon of the Iran-contra affair, which we put out of mind for months at a time, roused itself last week to breathe fire at the Reagan administration.

What is the long, drawn-out business about, anyway?

without forgiveness in advance. Mr. McFarlane was the first to say that arms sales to the ayatollah were expressly approved by Ronald Reagan.

Second point to remember: Despite the affliction of a denial mechanism, this former marine submitted to 200 hours of testimony under oath, demanding no immunity from prosecution; and apparently he never lied in investigators about the mistakes and potentially criminal actions that led to the shattering of confidence in Mr. Reagan's judgment.

Third point: In his plea bargaining, Mr. McFarlane insisted that he be sentenced before the trial of others began.

Confusion of misjudgment with criminality is the public's problem with the Iran-contra affair. What is the long, drawn-out business about, anyway?

Don't we know all we need to know about the scandal? Why beat a dead horse or a dying administration?

The misjudgment firm. We already know that the president personally and repeatedly authorized the arms sales to Iran, despite advice to the contrary within his cabinet, and deluded himself about it in a way that brought shame to the country and ruin to his second term.

We do not yet know what the man who would be president advised in this test of crisis judgment. Vice President George Bush has chosen to stand mute on this question, thereby to avoid disapprobation. Obviously he believes that he has more to gain from keeping silent than from telling all.

carries a price, if not in August, perhaps in November. Bud McFarlane apparently has no evidence to offer that would embarrass the vice president.

Thus the colossal misjudgment has been paid for by Mr. Reagan and not by Mr. Bush. What of criminality?

Deliberately misleading Congress when it is exercising lawful oversight is criminal, and it is for this that Bud is the first to pay — not about Iranian arms sales, however, but about support of the contras in Nicaragua.

We can expect to find out, in due course, if and what laws were broken by middle management in the White House by men motivated by patriotism or afflicted by zealotry and contempt for democratic restraints.

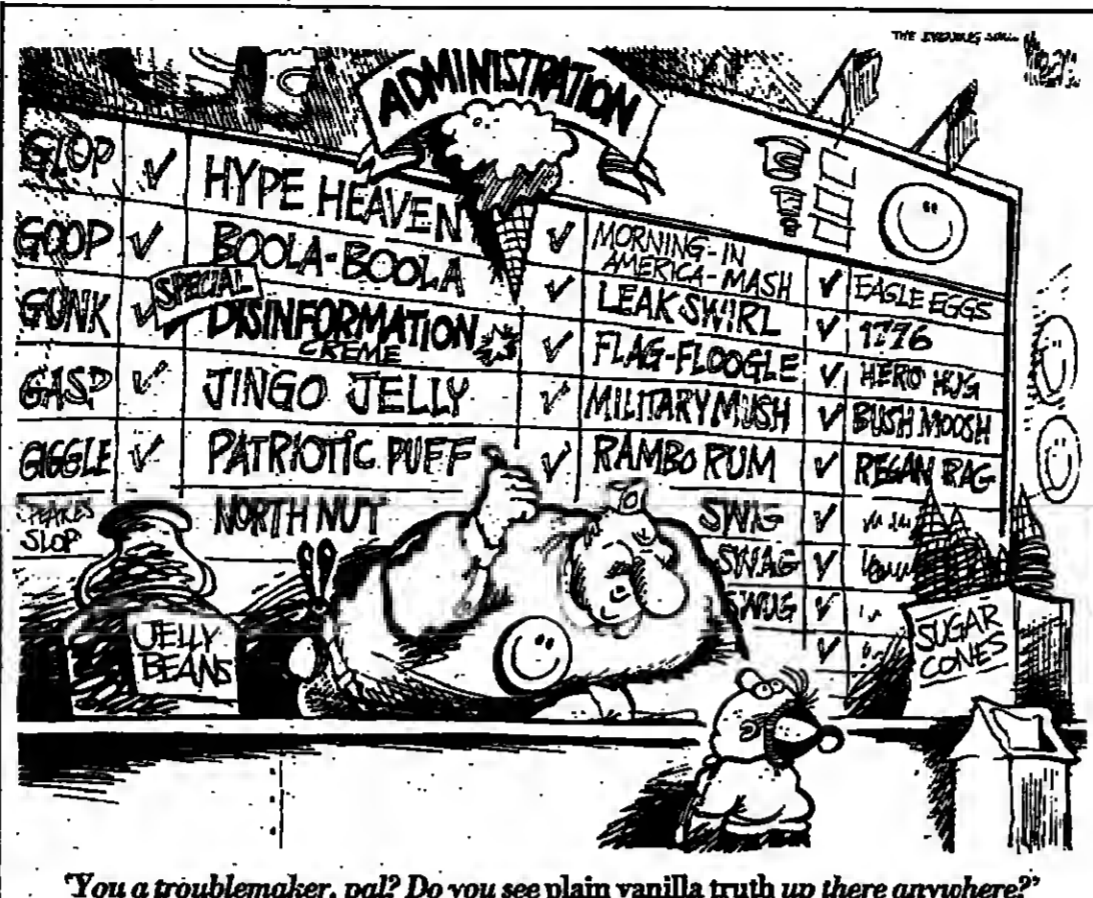
But here is what we probably shall not find out about criminality, and what makes the Iran-contra affair so frustrating: Although we know that self-delusion went to the top, we are not about to learn how high up culpability goes.

That result-driven spy-master, a lifelong patriot whose judgment was warped at the end by a large brain tumor, was the bridge between the top-level misjudgment and the possible mid-level criminality.

We are unlikely to learn from John Poindexter whether the president knew about the diversion, or whether either of them told the vice president, because Bill Casey was the Great Cutout.

Why? To discourage future presidents from similar, secretly made misjudgments, and to let future White House aides know that lawbreaking has a price.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



You a troublemaker, pal? Do you see plain vanilla truth up there anywhere?

You Can Die for Breaking The Laws of the Mountain

By Adam Shaw

KLOSTERS, Switzerland — It starts with a low groan, feels like the wrath of God and kills with a primeval disregard for name or blame. There is nothing good about an avalanche.

MEANWHILE

ry years ago a friend and I were caught on a mountain near Klosters. She died. There have been others since. On Thursday, England nearly lost its future king.

Another friend, Patricia Palmer-Tomkinson, a mother of three, lived, albeit with her legs shattered, after the avalanche catapulted her off the Haglamatte's 200-foot (60-meter) cliff into the Katterfriedhof, the Cows' Graveyard.

Like an ocean, a mountain is no playground but rather a wild place with immutable laws all its own. No cable car, chair lift or panoramic restaurant can alter the physics of how two snowflakes, or 2,000 tons of snowflakes, bind or unbind, adhere or separate, according to gradient, stress and temperature inversion.

Today's swift and painless access to high Alpine environments, east-turning skis and the general affordability of a day ticket are beguiling invitations to tragedy. And this is particularly true of piste, on steep, unmarked runs like the Haglamatte, during this most dangerous of winters, with the snow falling late and heavily onto an unstable base.

Deep, untracked powder snow is addictive. Unlike other drugs, sometimes it is even safe, but only sometimes. And even a prince must learn to say no. Not this slope, not today, despite the swarm of Fleet Street paparazzi buzzing him on gentler hills. Skiing is only a sport.

Mr. Shaw is an American journalist and writer who grew up at Klosters. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Yes, Legalize the Drugs

Regarding "Drugs: Call Off the War and Manage Cocaine" (Opinion, March 3) by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.:

How good to see a newspaper willing in an unpopular attitudes toward tobacco. To Mr. Yoder's solid reasons in favor of legalizing drugs one might add that it would take away the excitement of engaging in a forbidden act, which attracts so many young (and older) people, as they were attracted to alcohol for the same reasons during Prohibition.

I couldn't agree more with Mr. Yoder. Why can't the U.S. government see the logic in his reasoning?

Regarding the report "In a Drug War, U.S. May Hold Passports" (March 4):

Sometimes you wonder just whose side "we" are on: Now the Customs Service will seize passports of Americans re-entering the country with any illegal drug. They want to do this because local law enforcement won't bother with these typically small-quantity carriers. Well, you can hear the cheering in Medellin, Colombia. The big guys will

Guerrillas or Terrorists?

A front-page article on March 8 ("Guerrillas Seize Bus in Israel") reports an attack by three Arab "guerrillas" on a bus. An article further down the page ("British After Killing 3, Cannot Find IRA Bomb") reports Britain's inability to find a bomb despite its assertion that "it had foiled a terrorist attempt on its forces in Gibraltar" and killed three unarmed suspects. Why did "guerrillas" attack a civilian bus while a "terrorist attempt" on British forces was foiled?

ALISA RUBIN, Oxford, England.

A Waldheim Cover-Up?

Regarding "Waldheim: His Lie Is Only a Symbol of Austria's" (Feb. 16): Before Edgar M. Bronfman of the World Jewish Congress tells us for the third time (with or without being sued) his personal vision of Kurt Waldheim, it should be brought to his attention that he might be in a position to reveal what the world really wants to know: How could Mr. Waldheim be elected

Americanism and Gadhafi

Jim Hoagland reported ("Gadhafi's 'Containment' Plan," Feb. 9) that Colonel Gadhafi was "subdued, almost sullen." Was he expected to warmly greet

Two Different Systems

According to the International Herald Tribune ("John Paul Centuries Cold War," Feb. 20), the pope's recent encyclical is "equally critical of capitalism and Marxism." But do they have the offer democratic freedoms? The same human rights? The same standards of living?

WILLIAM PASSIGLI, Tenero, Switzerland.

About Foreign Investors

Your front-page analysis of foreign direct investment in the United States ("After Years of Courting Foreign Investors, the U.S. Counts the Costs," Feb. 23) blurred the distinction between investments that are clearly in the U.S. interest and those that may or may not be.

Investment for building a new factory for tire, automobile or helicopter production is clearly beneficial to the United States. That is not always the case when excessively depreciated dollars are

used to take over existing U.S. production and service facilities.

The cost to the United States in the sale of existing entities at fire-sale prices may be much more than economic or psychic. There is no longer a major U.S. producer of classical music recordings. Publishing of classical music, school texts, newspapers and technical journals is increasingly in foreign hands. Thus, American culture may also be at risk.

ERNEST GOLDSTEIN, Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

They Pay Attention

Regarding Jim Hoagland's opinion column, "Downriver, Pondering the Source" (March 9), on how foreigners pay so much closer attention to U.S. elections than Americans do: On election day in 1980 I went to the American Legion in Paris to watch the results come in, along with hundreds of other Americans and French. There was drinking and dancing, and films of American football games. After taking all this in for a while, I went to the television room to check on the voting results. Huddled around a television set were a small group of political junkies — all of them French.

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Crocker's Angola Offer Is Criticized by Pretoria

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

GENEVA — The South African foreign minister criticized new proposals for the withdrawal of all Cuban forces from Angola on Monday, saying they were insufficiently detailed.

The proposals, jointly prepared by Cuba, Angola and the United States, were presented to Foreign Minister R.F. Botha by Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, during a day of talks here on southern African problems.

The proposals are part of a drive by Mr. Crocker for a comprehensive peace settlement in southern Africa based on an agreement by Cuba to withdraw its forces from Angola and an end of the civil war there in return for South Africa granting independence to the neighboring territory of South West Africa, generally called Namibia.

Mr. Botha said at a press conference that the proposals envisaged "the total withdrawal" of all the estimated 40,000 Cuban troops now helping the Marxist Angolan government struggle against the guerrillas of the National Union of the Total Independence of Angola, led by Jonas Savimbi, who gets military support from South Africa and the United States.

He said the proposal also "acknowledges in principle" a link between Cuban withdrawal and South African withdrawal from Namibia, which it is still governing in defiance of a UN resolution granting the territory its independence.

But Mr. Botha criticized the Cuban withdrawal proposal as vague. He said it failed to lay down a specific timetable for the return of Cuban forces or to state the number of troops that would leave. "This is the real issue," he said.

Mr. Botha refused to give any more details about the new offer. But he denied that he had been "disappointed" by his talks with Mr. Crocker on Monday.

He also said he was in direct contact with the government of Angola and other interested African countries in his efforts to bring the 13-year-long Angolan civil war to a conclusion.

On Saturday, the Angolan For-

eign Ministry announced that it had handed over proposals for a southern African peace accord to the United States after three days of talks between Angolan, Cuban, and U.S. negotiators in the capital of Luanda.

The Foreign Ministry said the proposals included a "timetable" for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola that would eventually lead to a total Cuban pullout.

The Angolan delegation was led by Justice Minister Franca Van Dunem and the Cuban team by Rudolfo Puente Ferro, a Central Committee member from the Cuban Communist Party.

U.S. officials made it clear that the talks on Monday took place at Mr. Botha's request. They also insisted that Mr. Crocker had never promised South Africa that the withdrawal plan presented on Monday would be a complete and detailed one.

Mr. Crocker appeared to have achieved an important breakthrough in his efforts to promote a southern African settlement in January when Cuba declared its readiness in principle to withdraw its forces from Angola. But the overall peace settlement that would bring this about has still not been defined.

Angola has said that a necessary condition for any settlement is South Africa's agreement to abide by the UN resolution granting Namibia its independence.

It also wants South Africa and the United States to end military support for UNITA. Angola says that South Africa has 9,000 troops fighting alongside UNITA's forces in the south of the country.

Mr. Botha said that his government was ready in principle to give Namibia its independence but not until Cuba had withdrawn its forces from Angola to the north.

A settlement of the Angolan civil war would also weaken the guerrillas of the Southwest African People's Organization who have been fighting South African rule in Namibia since 1966 from their bases in Southern Angola.

Mr. Botha also insisted on Monday that UNITA should be accepted as the legitimate representative of a majority of the Angolan people in any peace settlement.



Italian police drag away protesters Monday at the site of a controversial nuclear plant under construction north of Rome that has brought about the latest crisis in the coalition government.

In Rome, Cossiga Begins Talks on Crisis

ROME — President Francesco Cossiga began three days of political consultations Monday in an attempt to resolve Italy's latest government crisis — the fifth to confront him within the last year.

Mr. Cossiga met three former presidents at the start of talks with a wide spectrum of political leaders. He was due to finish the consultations on Wednesday by meeting the leader of the three most important parties — the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists.

He will then name a prime minister-designate or

ask a senior politician to continue the search for a solution.

Commentators agreed that Mr. Cossiga faced major difficulties in overcoming the crisis caused by the resignation Friday of Prime Minister Giovanni Goria of the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Goria stepped down after eight troubled months because of a dispute with the Socialists, the second biggest party in his five-member coalition.

The dispute was caused by his decision to resume construction of a controversial nuclear power plant despite opposition from Socialists.

Cause of Burmese Minorities Is Mired in Politics of Drugs

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

THREE PAGODAS PASS, Burma — From all the remote and exotic corners of Burma, the leaders of nine ethnic minorities at war with the Rangoon government came here last weekend to plead publicly for international help against Southeast Asia's most durable dictator.

But the rebels' cause — the establishment of a democratic Burmese federation that protects the autonomy of the ethnic regions — is perhaps hopelessly entangled in the politics of narcotics.

U Ne Win, 77, a former general who has ruled Burma since 1962, has the support of the United States because he is willing to eradicate opium poppies. But under U Ne Win, the minority leaders said, the Burmese economy has been destroyed through nationalizations under a policy called the Burmese Way to Socialism.

Ethnic minorities here say he has turned the war on drugs into a war on them, using U.S.-supplied planes and chemicals, including the herbicide 2-4-D. They also say Burmese troops and officials themselves may be involved in the opium trade.

According to U Brang Seng, chairman of the Kachin Independence Organization, one of the groups represented here this weekend, his forces recently seized more than two tons of opium from an outpost of the 47th Burmese Regiment at Manyol, near Bhamo, in north central Burma.

"This is perhaps the first time a so-called rebel movement has interdicted opium traffic by a so-called legitimate government," he said.

The plight of the ethnic minorities, who called for U.S. pressure on U Ne Win to bring about a negotiated settlement of their 40-year war against Rangoon, illustrates the complexities and sometimes unintended by-products of "narcotics diplomacy" that would reward or punish a nation according to its drug suppression record.

By standards that some in Congress say they would like to apply internationally, Burma would be well treated because of its anti-narcotics policies. So would Malaysia, where human rights violations have been a concern since the government imprisoned without trial the leaders of the opposition.

A friendly and more democratic country like Thailand, where the government — recalling the use of Agent Orange in Vietnam — refuses to spray chemicals on its own farmland and tolerates corruption among local officials, would be punished. So would Laos, Washington's only diplomatic foothold in Indochina.

According to a recent State Department report, Burma is the world's largest producer of opium, from which heroin is refined. However, the opium-growing areas along the Chinese border and in the Golden Triangle — where Burma, Laos and Thailand meet — are largely controlled by the ethnic minorities or the Communist Party of Burma.

Although narcotics experts believe the Communists are heavily involved in drug trafficking, many of the ethnic groups are not — almost certainly not the Kachins, or the Karens, who were not represented at the meeting on Sunday. Some of these groups are not in prime opium growing areas and others are not tempted by the opium trade because they make enough money to sustain guerrilla wars by "taxing" such smuggled goods as teak, gems or cattle bound for Thailand.

The exception is the Shan region, where much of the opium and heroin passing through Thailand originates and where the opium warlord Khun Sa is based.

Ethnic resistance leaders said Saturday that they had promulgated a "very rigorous" anti-narcotics policy. They said they were aware of public opinion abroad on this issue, especially in countries from which they could hope to win democratic supporters.

"The derivative of opium has such a terrible impact on the youth of the world, so should we not reconsider what we are doing?" said U Saw Maw Reh, a Karenni leader and the chairman of the National Democratic Front, representing the

Arakan, Kachin, Lahu, Mon, Palaung, Shan, Wa, Karen or Kayah, resistance organizations. The front can field about 35,000 troops.

The ethnic leaders also said the Burmese had been "enhancing" U.S.-supplied herbicides to make them more potent, and that people eating contaminated foods had become violently ill.

U.S. chemical warfare experts in Bangkok say 2-4-D, a broad-spectrum herbicide, has not been proven dangerous to humans or animals. The Environmental Protection Agency has expressed some reservations about the compound, which is related to Agent Orange and several American lawn products companies have stopped using it.

Opposition Sets Strike On Gandhi

NEW DELHI — Nearly all opposition members of the lower house of Parliament walked out Monday, a day before a planned one-day national strike to protest Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's policies.

The walkout was to dramatize support for the strike, which opposition leaders described as a major challenge to Mr. Gandhi by his foes, who are demanding an election before the government's term ends next year.

The strike may affect most public services, especially transportation, and could shut many private and public enterprises.

The success or failure of the *Bharat Bandh* (All-India Strike), organizers said, will also show whether the fragmented opposition can effectively unite to oppose Mr. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party in the polls.

The opposition also is protesting continuing violence in Punjab where Sikh extremists seek an independent homeland in north India. In Punjab, officials said 140 police and security personnel were on maximum alert. Opposition sources in Chandigarh, the Punjab state capital, said all schools and colleges will close for the day.

The strike was first called by the Communist Party of India (Marxist), which in coalition with other rules West Bengal and Kerala states. Seven other leftist and centrist parties later joined in.

Romare Bearden, U.S. Painter, Dies

By C. Gerald Fraser
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Romare Bearden, 75, a painter who artistically manipulated pieces of photographs and colored paper and became the foremost collage artist in the United States, died Friday in New York Hospital after a stroke.

Mr. Bearden, who lived in Manhattan and the West Indies island of Saint Martin, had been ill with bone cancer for a year and a half.

Romare Howard Bearden was one of America's preeminent artists. Success, in the form of artistic recognition and financial reward, came early and, subsequently, the art establishment chose him as its favorite black artist and gave him

influence and power, which he used to help younger artists.

President Jimmy Carter honored Mr. Bearden and nine other visual artists in 1980, and President Ronald Reagan awarded him the National Medal of Arts in 1987. His works are in the collections of every major museum in New York City as well as more than a dozen across the United States.

In the catalogue for a 1986 show at the Bronx Museum of the Arts, "Romare Bearden: Origins and Progressions," Lowery S. Sims of the Metropolitan Museum wrote: "Romare Bearden has gained prominence in the last two decades through his artistic achievements as a collageist. He has raised the medi-

um of collage to a mode of expression so intensely personal that it is difficult to think of another artist so closely associated with it."

Mr. Bearden, who was born Sept. 2, 1912, in Charlotte, North Carolina, grew up in Harlem and in Pittsburgh.

His exhibitions started in 1940. A Harlem wood craftsman, Ad Bates, gave him what he called, "my very first" one-man exhibition, in his workshop.

Mr. Bearden's prominence drew younger artists to him, and he willingly accepted the role of mentor.

Other deaths:
John C. Holmes, 43, a leading actor in pornographic films who became a central figure in the un-

solved 1981 murders of four persons in the Laurel Canyon neighborhood of Los Angeles, on Sunday in Los Angeles. A hospital administrator refused to comment on the cause of death, but reports had been circulating that Mr. Holmes was suffering from acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The Reverend Jamie Mock-Robbins, 32, an early leader in the sanctuary movement to aid Central American refugees, on Thursday of cancer in Seattle.

Richard Croxton Adams, 76, who invented the paint roller, prompted by a shortage of paintbrushes during World War II, on Wednesday in La Mesa, California.

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Spanish Police Bus Bombed
VIGO, Spain — A police minibus parked in a garage was destroyed by a bomb explosion in the northwest Spanish town of Vigo, the police said Monday. No group claimed responsibility.



"You should see the smile on his face..."

Panama Dock Workers Strike Over Pay Cutoff

By Larry Rohter

PANAMA CITY — Dock workers at Panama's three major commercial ports went on strike Monday after the government of General Manuel Antonio Noriega failed to pay them. Policemen fired tear gas at hundreds of teachers who had gathered at the Ministry of Education, demanding wages. The labor unrest arose in response to official declarations last Friday that payment of wages to civil servants will have to be "deferred" indefinitely. Panama's approximately 140,000 government employees, who constitute about 20 percent of the Panamanian workforce, had been scheduled to receive their biweekly paychecks Monday and Tuesday. Panama has been moving toward economic collapse since March 3, when the government ordered all banks to close because of a worsening liquidity crisis. That action came after courts in the United States, which recognizes the deposed president Eric Delvalle, froze \$50 million in Panamanian government funds on deposit in U.S. banks. The dock workers' action, in particular, could develop into a severe blow to General Noriega and the increasingly chaotic situation over which he presides. Although less than 3,000 stevedores and port workers are involved in the work stoppages at the ports of Balboa, Cristobal and Vacamonte, they control a critical chokepoint of the trade-oriented Panamanian economy. International shipping using the Panama Canal is unlikely to be seriously disrupted. Imports and exports are going to be paralyzed as a result of this action, said Luis Aprilla, head of the dock workers union in Balboa, at the Pacific Ocean entrance of the Panama Canal. Mr. Aprilla said the government had offered dock workers a number of alternative payment plans. But workers voted almost unanimously to reject the proposals and demand full payment in cash. In other expressions of discontent by government workers, employees of IRHE, the state power company, said a strike that would shut the system might occur if they were not paid Tuesday. Workers at the state telephone company also said they would soon begin a work slowdown. At the Ministry of Education, unpaid teachers began chanting "Pay us, pay us." But as their anger grew, they shifted to political slogans such as "Noriega, Tyrant, your end is near" and using a derogatory nickname for the general, "Get out of here, Pineapple Face." After about 40 minutes, the police fired tear gas at one group of teachers. Two men on the roof of a nearby building responded by throwing bricks and large rocks at the police, to the applause and cheers of teachers and residents of the area.



'We want dollars,' a woman shouted in Panama City on Monday.

U.S. Says Shamir's Opposition Will Not Change Shultz Plan

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Monday that it would not alter its new Middle East peace plan despite Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's insistence that the proposal was unacceptable. A senior U.S. official, briefing reporters at the White House said Mr. Shamir began a four-day visit to Washington, said that the administration intended to use its full powers of persuasion to make the prime minister revise his views. "We have an integrated package, we think it is a workable approach, and we won't permit any aspect of it to be eroded or compromised," the official said. "It obviously gives difficulties to all the parties, it gives pain to all the parties, and yes, there would be a danger of unraveling if essential elements were modified." He added: "We are not in a take-it-or-leave-it mood, we are in a highly persuasive mood." Mr. Shamir said Monday he would not reply during his stay in Washington to the new U.S. peace proposals because of the split in Israel's coalition government and in Israeli public opinion between supporters and critics of the U.S. initiative. "The Israeli people are divided, and I don't think that you can make peace with the consent of only half the people," Mr. Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, quoted him as telling American Jewish leaders during a stopover in New York on his way to Washington. "We'll make a tremendous effort to reach an agreement with the U.S., and it will be up to the Israeli cabinet to decide on my return," Mr. Shamir said, according to Mr. Pazner.

"I have my questions," Mr. Shamir said. "I have many proposals of my own. I have many plans, and after the discussions will come to an end, we will see about other ways we can talk."

Mr. Shamir's fundamental criticism of the U.S. plan is that it raises the prospect of Israel giving up occupied Arab land in exchange for peace. But his foreign minister, Shamir Peres of the Labor Party, is amenable to such a deal. Mr. Shamir said in interviews with Israeli newspapers last week that he rejected the U.S. initiative outright, but he was more conciliatory in U.S. press interviews published over the weekend. Mr. Shamir, who had a brief meeting with Secretary of State

George P. Shultz on arrival in Washington, was seeing Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci later. He was scheduled to have formal talks with Mr. Shultz on Tuesday and with President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday.

The senior U.S. official quoted Mr. Shultz as telling Mr. Shamir that, despite some U.S.-Israeli differences, the fundamental building blocks in the peace process had to be a strong Israeli and an unshakable U.S.-Israeli relationship. But some U.S. officials have made little secret of their opinion that Mr. Shamir's views are a big obstacle to progress on a Middle East settlement, and even some prominent pro-Israeli senators have criticized his intransigence.

GAZA: Israel Imposes a Curfew

(Continued from Page 1)

while, sought to stem the wave of resignations by Palestinians in the police force, "without great success," according to a police commander interviewed by Israel Radio. The officers' resignation was demanded last week by the so-called National Unified Command of the Uprising which is also urging other employees of the Israeli occupation authorities, such as tax collectors, to resign. Shimon Levy, the assistant commander of the Gaza and north Sinai police, told the Israeli radio: "For a number of days, we have been holding long, ongoing and penetrating discussions with the local police, both one-on-one and in large groups and at this stage without great success."

Shultz Plan For Peace

International Herald Tribune

A U.S. proposal to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict sets deadlines on talks aimed at trading land for guarantees of peace. The process, U.S. sources said, is as follows: Six months of negotiations, to begin May 1, for the election of an administrative council to represent Palestinians on the Israel-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip during an interim phase of self-administration. An international conference to be convened in April with the participation of Israel, Syria, Egypt, a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Talks to begin in December for one year between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on final status of the territories. Interim self-administration to go into effect once those talks begin. Whichever solution is produced by these talks to take effect three years after the interim phase has begun. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, although committed to Palestinian autonomy under the terms of the 1978 Camp David agreement, opposes ceding any of the occupied territories on which 1.5 million Arabs live. He has said he disagrees with everything in the American proposals except the name of George Shultz.

RUN: Sticking With Fast Eddie

(Continued from Page 1)

political terms: the kind of place where a lot of Democrats voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984 and haven't lost much sleep about it. But Mr. Gore, who says he can bring such blue-collar Reagan supporters back to the Democrats, seems the most dimly perceived of all the candidates here in a field that remains remarkably little known to the electorate. A few people have begun to notice him. A stout woman washing the louvered porch windows of her home right behind the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Michael Archangel volunteered that "he seems like a nice man." But the woman insisted she would not decide until the last minute. Many of those who have lost their jobs, or seen their pay fall from \$25 an hour to \$10 or \$15, talk about foreign competition and what it has done to American industry. Most of the laid-off and the prematurely retired, like Ben Gutierrez, having decided that politicians in Washington can't or won't do anything about it, curse them all. "The senators and the rest of them give themselves raises, but they don't do nothing for guys like us here," said Mr. Gutierrez. But others like the look of Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri — enough others to be surprising, considering that he isn't really campaigning in this state. The trade issue seemed to be his alone until Mr. Gore took it up last month.

Iran and Iraq Resume City Attacks

Reuters

NICOSIA — Iran and Iraq fired missiles at each other's capitals on Monday, dashing hopes that a weekend truce in attacks on cities might hold. The two countries began attacking each other's cities on Feb. 27, and the short-lived truce took effect Friday. Iraq fired seven missiles at Tehran on Monday and Iran said it fired two at Baghdad. The Tehran radio and the Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Iranian forces killed or wounded more than 1,000 Iraqi troops on Monday in the Jerusalem-3 offensive north of Sulaimaniya in northeastern Iraq. The agency said Iranian forces had captured at least seven peaks in the mountainous region and fighting was continuing 12 miles (20 kilometers) from Sulaimaniya. The Tehran radio also said that in the Zafar-7 offensive in the same region, more than 150 Iraqis were killed or wounded on Monday. Iran claimed 450 enemy casualties in Zafar-7 on Sunday, when Iraq accused it of shelling civilians in the area and violating an unofficial agreement not to attack cities. Iran denied shelling civilians but Iraq fired what it called a retaliatory missile at Tehran on Sunday evening. Iraq had set five conditions for ending attacks on cities, in which it fired nearly 70 missiles at Iran and fired about 30 missile hits on its own territory. The conditions included a vow to retaliate against Iranian cities if Iran launched "any new aggression on our international borders, which Western diplomats in the region said appeared to be a bid to raise the stakes in the war. An Iraqi spokesman said on Monday that Iranian artillery was shelling almost all the Iraqi towns along their border. "The continuation of Iranian shelling of residential areas means that we will go on attacking not only Tehran but also other Iranian towns," he said. Iraq reported at least 20 civilian deaths in the Iraqi missile strikes and said it was retaliating by shelling the southern Iraqi city of Basra and eight other cities.

TALKS: Defense Chiefs' Agenda

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion going on the nature of Soviet forces, why they position themselves the way they do, that could be interesting," he said. "He could draw them out on their nuclear strategy, on their objectives, on their requirements for deterrence. We almost never talk to the Russians about these things." Mr. Carlucci is expected to steer the conversation in these directions, and away from detailed discussions of arms control initiatives. At a meeting last week with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, he agreed not to enter into any direct negotiations with General Yazov, the Soviet military leader, on the other hand, is expected to talk about arms control objectives, and particularly the Soviet Union's objections to the American Strategic Defense Initiative, a program of anti-missile defenses that is a major obstacle to strategic arms reduction talks. That both men are newcomers to their jobs lends more uncertainty to the meeting. Mr. Carlucci replaced Mr. Weinberger last autumn and General Yazov succeeded Sergei L. Sokolov last May. Unless he studies his briefing books assiduously, Mr. Carlucci will know very little about General Yazov when he shakes hands for the first time. The first impression may even be unsettling. Fred C. Ikle, who resigned this winter as undersecretary of defense for policy, described the Russian as "a burly fellow with an iron grip handshake," adding, "I've heard he takes your hand away when he shakes it." Soviet experts in the American military say that just as Mr. Carlucci is a product of the U.S. Foreign Service and the Washington bureaucracy corps, General Yazov is defined by the Soviet military staff system through which he ascended to power. Dr. Jacob Kipp of the Soviet Army Studies Office at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, said General Yazov, who was born in Siberia in 1923, joined the Red Army in 1942 and the Communist Party in 1944. By 1956 he was at the prestigious Frunze Academy, where Soviet military doctrine is developed, and he graduated from a higher military school, the General Staff Academy in 1967. He was a classmate of Marshal Sergei F. Akhromyev, now chief of the general staff. General Yazov's long exposure to military thought has evidently not made him ideologically hidebound. He is said to be firmly on board with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in seeking reforms.

ARABS: Strategy of Flexibility

(Continued from Page 1)

an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Shultz to meet with Palestinian leaders in East Jerusalem two weeks ago, the American secretary has now agreed "in principle" to meet with a broad-based Palestinian delegation if the peace plan goes forward. In the meantime, Arab leaders have seized on the momentum of the Palestinian uprising to accentuate their acceptance of the basic tenets of trading land for peace under UN resolutions. The resolutions call for Israeli withdrawal from territories seized in the 1967 war and the restoration of Palestinian autonomy, in return for recognition of Israel within secure borders. Whether negotiations go forward, Arab officials note as a significant victory that the United States has agreed that the proper forum for new peace negotiations is an international conference called by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Mr. Shaath said that following

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IRISH: A Celebration of Dublin

(Continued from Page 1)

same idea, so the lord mayor traveled to Canada first. Carmencita Hederman traces her first name to 1588, when Spanish ships landed in Ireland after the armada's defeat. She has been lord mayor since July. Selected from among their number by the 52 members of the Dublin City Council, the lord mayor serves for one year. Although the city is run by a hired manager, the mayor chairs public City Council meetings once a month, where administrative business is debated and voted on. Being lord mayor, Mrs. Hederman insisted, is a full-time job. "You have to know very much about what's going on; you have to be in touch with the council," she said. "There is this, that and the other, special meetings and so on. And then the other side of it is as first citizen, everybody wants the lord mayor there. You have to be at the opening of this, the closing of that, the push for this, the start of that. It's unbelievable, really unbelievable." While Dubliners may argue about the facts, there is more than enough history in the city to suit everyone's fancy. Some say that Dublin, where half a million of Ireland's 3.5 million people live, is the least Irish city in the land. Although the Vikings built their settlement there, most of the rest of the country remained inhabited by Gaelic tribes. The Anglo-Norman invasion in the 12th century brought Ireland under English rule, but the English, too, tended for centuries to stay inside or close to Dublin, eventually establishing the Pale of English settlers in a small strip of land around the capital. In the days of rebellion and revolution leading to independence from England, during the last century and the early years of this one, Dublin became the pivot on which the rest of the country turned. Eamonn MacThomas is the quintessential "professional Irishman," a bearded man with a deep brogue whose books, including "The Jewel and Darin" Dublin, tell the story of one city block by block, building by building. In a trip around the capital on a recent sunny Sunday afternoon, Mr. MacThomas made short shrift of Dublin's early history. "The earliest inhabitants, 5,000 years ago," he began, "were a pagan people with a pagan literature and a pagan culture."

Stalin Museum Closed in Georgia

Reuters

TBILISI, Soviet Union — Stalin's birthplace museum in the town of Gori has closed indefinitely, say Georgian intellectuals, saying the changing view of the Soviet dictator may mean it never opens again. Officials in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi said the museum complex, built around the modest brick house where Josef Vissarionovich Dzhugashvili was born into a cobbler's family in 1879 had closed for repairs.

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HANG: 'Sharpeville Six'

(Continued from Page 1)

not been proved that the six had a direct role in committing the murder, they were nevertheless found to have had common purpose with a crowd of onlookers who witnessed the burning alive of Mr. Dhlamini. They were convicted on murder and subversion charges. Mr. Dlar said that last-minute efforts were being made to apply for a reopening of the trial, to hear new evidence. He indicated, however, that he was not confident that the application would succeed. Appeal From Mother. The mother of one of the six appealed to Britain and the United States to intervene. Reuters reported from London. Julia Ramothamola said on television: "I think if Mrs. Thatcher and President Reagan can intervene, they are the ones I hope will do better." She urged them to "talk with our state President Botha to have clemency." Anglican Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, appealed to Mrs. Thatcher to intervene. Britain's opposition Labor Party added its voice to the calls for clemency and condemned South Africa for its decision to hang the six.

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ARTS / LEISURE

From Classic to Off-the-Wall



Katharine Hammett's big Sargent hat and off-the-shoulder look, Jasper Conran's giant peak cap and blue and white check wrap.

By Bernadine Morris

LONDON — Jean Muir, whose clothes date back to the glory days of the '60s, and Anouska Hempel, the interior designer who started making dresses two years ago, presented the most satisfying collections in the fall and winter showings that started Friday.

As usual, British designers follow their own muse, but the collections seem more fragmented than ever. No single idea has ignited the local fashion world. Miniskirts far overshadow longer styles. Pants turn up sporadically. The Edwardian dandy look, as in the velvet pantsuit with matching vest, has returned after a 10-year absence,

but it does not seem revolutionary. Designers give lip service to the idea that clothes should be wearable, but that does not always help their creative process.

Though both were beautifully made, the Muir and Hempel collections

LONDON FASHION

applied for different reasons. The Muir clothes were vibrant and lively. Hempel's styles for the most part were elegantly restrained.

Using colors like hot pink, chartreuse, orange and apple green, Muir surprised her audience, which was expecting her usual fare, expertly shaped black crepe or jersey

dresses. The brilliant colors appeared in sweaters, short dresses and suits with jutting-peplum jackets. Stylized fish, coral branches and abstract patterns added further flashes of color to these casual clothes. Dressier suits and dresses were decorated with gold or silver leather appliques or swirling sequin patterns. But there were knockout styles throughout the show, including a jodhpur suit in dark green leather and several side-closing tunics over short skirts.

The Hempel clothes were equally unexpected. Until recently, she was known for transforming a rundown rooming house in South Kensington into the beautifully decorated Blakes Hotel. Hempel designed all

65 rooms, each different. "When you design rooms, you begin to wonder about the people who stay in them," she said, trying to explain her interest in designing clothes. She and her husband, Sir Mark Weinberg, are familiar figures on the social scene.

Her designs do not have a manic flavor. As she has become more secure, they are becoming more direct and classic, she said after her first formal showing Friday night. Mostly black or navy, with some muted shades, like wine, they were indeed hard to see against the black walls and floor of her shop. She showed some short, rounded skirts and fur-trimmed styles for day, but her long evening dresses in lace,



Galiano's asymmetrical cap and cloak over black knit blouse.

damask and velvet won the most praise.

There is less agreement about most other designers. Shows some people find inventive, others call off the wall.

Jasper Conran, who is 28 and has had his own business for almost a decade, has opted for salable clothes with very full skirts, about knee length. They have an irregular hemline, slanting from one side to another.

Rifat Ozbek, on the other hand, does short, tight clothes in stretch velvet in murky shades of old gold, bronze and grey.

Vivienne Westwood, the enfant terrible of British fashion, opened her show tamely enough with tailored suits in Scottish wool plaids. Some of the skinny short skirts are pushed out in front only by frilly white ruffled petticoats; some of

the sleeves snap off. Gold Barbell dresses and see-through short togas are some not-so-basic designs.

John Galiano, recognized as one of the more talented designers, favors pants in any length from shorts to shoe-top level. Jackets are inventively and asymmetrically shaped.

Katharine Hammett, once known for her message T-shirts ("Save the whales"), now favors the Edwardian dandy look and velvet dresses flopping off the shoulders and worn with big hats like a Sargent portrait. Zandra Rhodes no longer paints the faces of her models, and so her clothes look more normal.

Alistair Blair shows calf-length pants as well as long pants with a fold at each side that gives a swallowtail look. Most of his evening skirts are short and tiered bubbly.

Soviet-U.S. Fest: A Rich 'Souls'

By Joseph McLellan

BOSTON — "If there is such a thing as the Russian character," says Russian composer Rodion Shchedrin, "you will find it in 'Dead Souls.' This book is the bible of Russian literature."

In 1977 Shchedrin composed an opera based on "Dead Souls," taking his own libretto largely from the sprawling, tragicomic, unfinished novel by Nikolai Gogol. At its U.S. premiere in Boston on Saturday night, as part of the "Making Music Together" festival bringing together Soviet and American artists, it was evident that the operatic "Dead Souls" contains more of its source, more successfully transferred to its new medium, than one had any right to expect. It is a loving and finely detailed treatment of Gogol's work, and the joint production by the Bolshoi Opera and the Opera Company of Boston is a triumph.

The production is a most unusual example of Soviet-American cultural collaboration. Usually, when we talk about cultural exchange, we refer to the shipment of prepackaged groups that simply do in the foreign country what they do in their own. In this "Dead Souls," the singers and orchestra were drawn from both countries. Most of the leading roles were taken by singers from the Soviet Union, who richly demonstrated that they deserved them. But "Dead Souls" has a cast of more than two dozen singers, and a good dozen of those roles were filled with distinction by the Opera Company.

It will be interesting to see how the Russians perform next year when "Making Music Together" moves to the Soviet Union and presents Leonard Bernstein's "Candide" and "A Quiet Place."

The extraordinary skill the Soviet singers showed in their own repertoire was not simply musical but theatrical, and this "Dead Souls" might almost be viewed as the Opera Company's tribute to some of its own roots.

When Sarah Caldwell to Boston, was starting her own company here nearly 30 years ago, one of her innovations was the treatment of opera as theater — not simply as music sung in costume, like most Metropolitan Opera productions of that vintage. Many of Caldwell's ideals were presumably influenced by her mentor Boris Goldovsky, who had learned about theatrical values in his native Russia. That same tradition was richly

evident in the characterizations of the Shchedrin opera. Whether or not it embodies the Russian soul, "Dead Souls" captures a significant part of humanity.

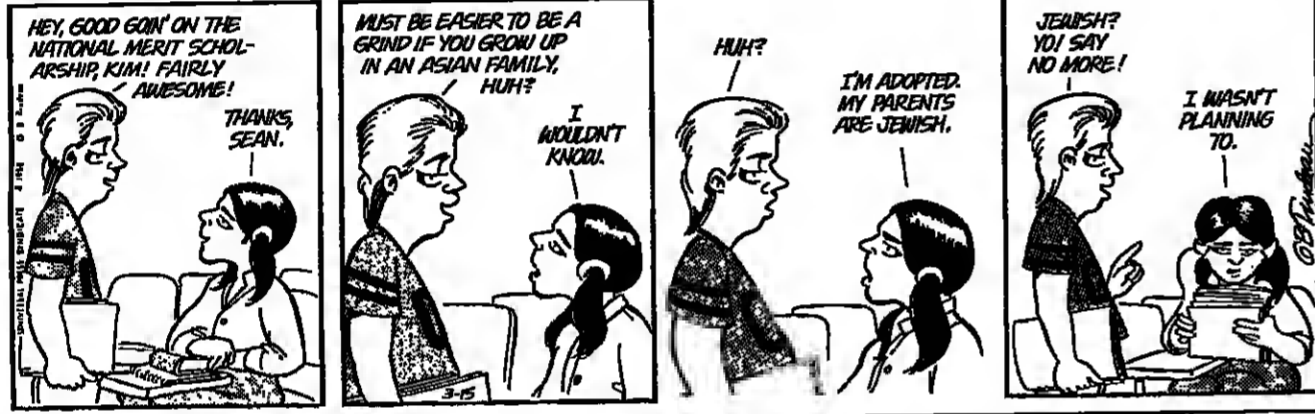
The roles of the genially wimpy Manilov, who thinks everyone is very nice; the wily Nozdrev, who cheats at checkers and thinks everyone else is a cheater; the miser Plyushkin; the widow Korobochka, who worries about the fair market value of dead souls; the boorish, loudmouthed misanthrope Sobakevich, who haggles mercilessly over the same commodity; the peevish, the coachman, the miscellaneous civil servants — all are superbly characterized, each with a different style of music and with vivid, powerful acting.

Shchedrin's music is always accessible, directly expressive and strongly flavored. Most of the major roles are given big solo "aria-ports," and the craftsmanship of these numbers, using music to enhance communication while it also embodies its own set of values, is highly impressive. The music functions on two levels: narrative, following and enhancing the plot; and lyrical, celebrating the pains and glories of Russian life in the timeless idioms of Russian folk music. For this folk-lyric element, Shchedrin has introduced a striking innovation. In the pit, instead of a chorus singing in Russian folk style.

"Dead Souls" is about a period in czarist Russia when serfs were property on which landowners had to pay taxes. Dead serfs remained legally alive and taxable until they were expunged from the records in the next census. The gimmick of Chichikov, the hero of "Dead Souls," is to buy up these tax liabilities cheap and use them as collateral for loans with which he can buy land. The primary interest of the story is in the variety of reactions provoked by his unusual business proposition, which he is unable to explain.

In this production, the Americans all sang capably except John Moulson, in the role of Manilov, who was suffering from a throat infection. But the outstanding work was done by Soviet singers: Igor Morozov in the role of Chichikov, Galina Borisova as Plyushkin, Nina Gaponova as Korobochka, Alexander Detik as Nozdrev, Boris Morozov as Sobakevich and Albert Maslennikov as Seltian the coachman. Dzhanisug Khakhidze coordinated the highly eclectic score with a sure hand.

DOONESBURY



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Oil Prices Fall On Comments Of Saudi Oil Minister

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Table with columns for Country, Currency, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos. rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Rest of Europe, Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia.

DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK LONDON BRANCH

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1988

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Tokyo Stock Market's Rise May Be Too Fast, Some Say

By LISA SHUGHMAN

TOKYO — Less than five months after the severe drop in the world's financial markets, the Tokyo Stock Exchange is fast approaching its pre-crash highs.

Although some of the activity in Japanese stocks is attributed to a surge in corporate profits, there is some concern among economists that the market is climbing too fast.

"There will have to be a period of consolidation," said James Vestal, a senior economist with Baring Securities Ltd. in Tokyo. "The market is going up too much, too quickly."

Stable exchange rates, low interest rates and favorable economic forecasts have helped.

According to the Japanese press, even the Bank of Japan, the central bank, has expressed concern that the Tokyo stock market's current bullish trend is too rapidly pitched, and has urged participants to remember that it was just last year that stock prices plunged after a boom.

On Nov. 11, almost one month after the October financial crisis, the Tokyo market had fallen 21 percent, to a low of 21,036.76 yen.

But a long, steady upswing, capped by a 13-day rally in late February and early this month — the second longest on record — brought the Nikkei average back to near its Oct. 14 high of 26,646.43 yen.

Lately, the Tokyo market has been strengthened by relatively stable foreign-exchange rates, low interest rates, and forecasts of a strong domestic economy.

Yuzuru Kajiyama, head of retail investment consulting for Nomura Securities, attributed the increase in confidence to the fact that Japanese businesses, especially in the manufacturing sector, are closing the fiscal year with increased profits.

Some economists also pointed out that more money may be headed toward the equity market in April, when a system of tax breaks, called *maruyū*, for small depositors is abolished.

Indeed, forecasters predict higher domestic demand, impor-

See TOKYO, Page 15

Stocks Of Goods Up in U.S.

But Gain of 0.4% Is Seen as Small

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Stockpiles of unsold goods in the United States grew a surprisingly small 0.4 percent in January after a 0.9 percent increase in December, the Commerce Department reported Monday.

The Commerce Department also reported that sales by manufacturers and wholesalers were down 0.7 percent in January from December, but were still 8.9 percent higher than in January 1987.

The figures are adjusted for seasonal variations.

Economists had expected business inventories to rise by about 0.8 percent in January. The smaller rise suggested that companies were succeeding in bringing inventory back into line with demand after a big accumulation of unsold goods in the fourth quarter of 1987.

As a result, companies should not need to cut production sharply in the months ahead, boding well for the economy, analysts said.

The department said that business inventories rose \$3 billion during January to \$705.85 billion.

The 0.9 percent rise in December was a revision from the department's original estimate of 0.8 percent.

Inventories of durable goods, those expected to last at least three years, rose to \$421.95 billion in January from \$418.09 billion in December.

Stockpiles of nondurable goods edged up to \$274.76 billion from \$273.90 billion.

A breakdown of the figures showed most of the increase was at the wholesale level.

Retailers, who have been offering a wide range of discounts to move goods off the shelves, ran down their inventories in January.

Manufacturers' inventories increased to \$336.34 billion in January from \$333.66 billion in December.

Retailers' stocks fell to \$207.70 billion from \$209.87 billion.

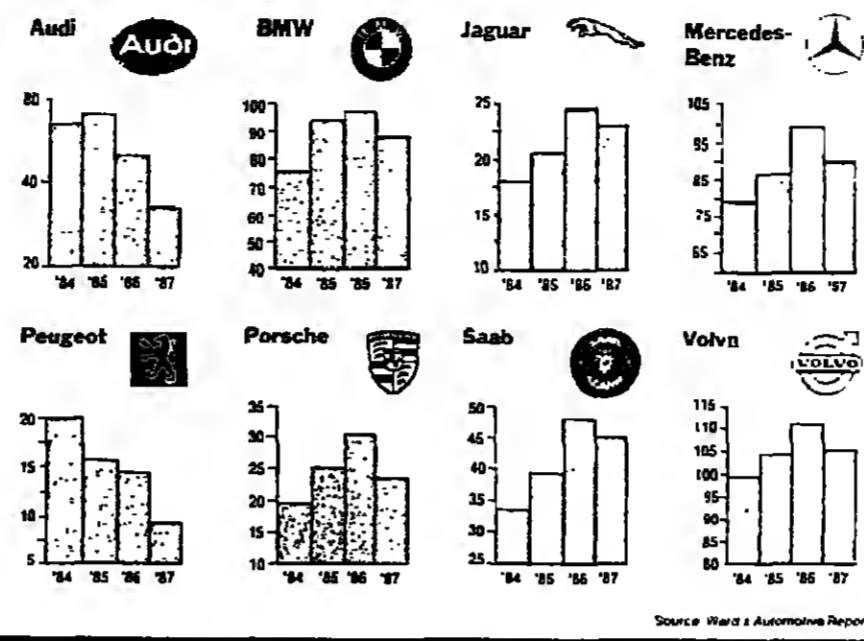
Detailing the business sales, the department said they fell in January by \$3.36 billion to \$462.78 billion.

In December, sales had increased by \$5.53 billion, or 1.2 percent.

(Reuters, UPI)

The Falloff in Sales of Imported Luxury Cars

Total car sales in the U.S. by foreign companies, in thousands of units.



U.S. Automakers Miss Market Shift They Fail to Exploit Fall in European Luxury Car Sales

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — The plunge in U.S. sales of luxury European cars, whose price has soared because of the weak dollar, would seem to create a golden opportunity for domestic car makers.

"American cars don't compete head-on with the European luxury cars," said Jeff Foltz, an analyst at WEFA Group, an econometrics forecasting company.

"The Americans have been trying to hold on to traditional, conservative car buyers."

About the only company that has been able to exploit the problems plaguing the Europeans is Honda Motor Co. of Japan.

After years of seemingly relentless growth in the United States, sales of expensive European cars like Saab and Volvo of Sweden and Mercedes-Benz, BMW and Porsche of West Germany

See DETROIT, Page 14

Oil Price Falls After Saudi Sees No Output Cut

LONDON — The price of North Sea Brent crude oil slid back below \$15 on Monday after the Saudi oil minister, Hisham Nazer, said he opposed a cut in output by OPEC.

Mr. Nazer also said that a meeting of OPEC's price committee should not be emphasized as the only way to tackle prices.

Analysts in London said there now appeared little chance of a meeting unless oil prices collapsed.

In a further indication of the pressure on prices, the Middle East Economic Survey reported that Abu Dhabi had offered retroactive price cuts of up to \$2 a barrel to its regular Japanese oil customers to offset the difference between official and market prices.

The respected oil newsletter, published in Niassa, said, "The focus will now be on Saudi Arabia as the last remaining partial bastion of the official price."

Market prices had dipped as low as \$14 a barrel recently.

But speculation that OPEC might be planning to reduce its agreed output ceiling, now 15.06 million barrels a day, helped spot prices recover by around 70 cents to more than \$18 a barrel last week.

In an initial reaction to Mr. Nazer's comments, Brent, the most widely traded crude on international markets, fell by 20 cents in London, to \$14.80 for April delivery.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, contracts for April delivery of West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark crude, lost 70 cents to close at \$15.59 a barrel.

Shell and BP spokesmen declined to comment. (Reuters, AP)

U.S. Executives to Give Marketing Pointers to Soviet Traders

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Top American business leaders have agreed to a Soviet request to give marketing pointers to Soviet managers of newly restructured ministries, foreign trade organizations and state enterprises, U.S. officials have reported.

An unprecedented marketing communications seminar has been arranged for April 12 in Moscow as a U.S. corporate response to the drive by Mikhail S. Gorbachev to strengthen the Soviet economy and increase hard-currency exports.

The event is being sponsored by the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, a trade promotion body composed of 300 U.S. companies and 150 Soviet trade-related organizations.

Officials of the companies taking part in the Moscow seminar stressed that they saw great potential benefits for their companies.

The activity has the blessing of the Reagan administration, which is negotiating a strategic arms reduction treaty that may be ready for signing when the president visits Moscow in May. Better economic relations are expected to accompany any political thaw.

U.S. policy, administration officials said, seeks to increase nonstrategic trade with Eastern Europe, not just the Soviet Union. The administration plans to ask Congress this week to authorize the Overseas Private Investment Corp. to operate in Hungary, OPEC, a government agency, provides political risk insurance and loan guarantees for U.S. companies investing abroad.

The seminar has its origins in a request to U.S. members of the trade and economic council by Yuri M. Deomidov, general director of the Soviet state advertising agency.

"He asked us to give a comprehensive view of advertising and marketing in the U.S. to help the Soviet managers develop their marketing expertise in the U.S.," in the West," said William D. Forrester, the council's director of communications.

The council selected Monsanto Co., Coca-Cola Co. and American Express Co. to make presentations, along with the Young & Rubicam advertising agency.

Michael A. Petrilli, manager of international development for Monsanto, said of the Soviet Union: "It's an important market today and represents significant opportunities for our products."

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Tokyo, Zurich, and ECU.

Other Dollar Values: Table showing exchange rates for currencies like Australian, Swiss, Hong Kong, Indian, Japanese, South African, and others.

Forward Rates: Table showing forward rates for various currencies and periods.

Key Money Rates: Table showing key money rates for various currencies.

Asian Dollar Deposits: Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various currencies.

U.S. Money Market Funds: Table showing U.S. money market funds for various currencies.

Gold: Table showing gold prices for various locations.

Federated Accepts Sweetened Bid From Macy

NEW YORK — Federated Department Stores Inc. agreed Monday to a sweetened merger with R.H. Macy & Co., which increased its initial bid by \$200 million.

The deal, valued at \$6.3 billion, lifting it above an unsolicited bid from Campeau Corp.

Macy also won from Federated, the fifth-largest U.S. retailer, an option to buy its fashionable I. Magnin and Bullock's department store chains if its bid fails.

Separately, Campeau prepared for a federal court hearing late Monday by extending its competing tender offer, valued at \$6.18 billion. A Campeau spokesman said the company did not plan to alter its bid "at this time."

Macy had sought a federal injunction to extend the expiration of Campeau's offer, which would mean the Macy and Campeau bids would run concurrently.

Macy amended its earlier bid to \$77.35 a share cash for about 80 percent of Federated's stock, up from \$74.50 a share. But it also proposed swapping the remaining 20 percent of the stock for 36 percent of the equity in a merged Macy's-Federated Inc. down from 40 percent in its initial bid. The offer expires on April 4.

In trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Federated stock closed unchanged at \$66.

There was some skepticism from analysts that the Macy bid would end the six-week takeover battle.

"The bottom line, I think, is that Macy's raised the value of their offer by a little less than a buck," said Monroe Greenstein, an analyst with Bear Stearns & Co. He called it "basically a small net increase in the offer."

In "consideration" for the improved offer, Federated granted Macy an option to purchase Bullock's and I. Magnin at prices to be determined by independent investment bankers. But Bullock's, with 1986 sales of \$752 million, would not be sold for less than \$800 million, and I. Magnin, with sales of \$317 million, would not go for less than \$150 million.

Macy also granted Federated's board discretion over whether to maintain a shareholder rights plan that would make unwanted takeovers prohibitively expensive.

This issue was to be discussed at Monday's court hearing.

In recommending that shareholders tender their stock to Macy, Federated called the new offer "substantially more favorable to Federated stockholders than Macy's previous offer and the cooperative two-tier offer."

Campeau's offer to buy 70.5 million shares of Federated's stock, or 80 percent, at \$75 a share was extended from Tuesday to Friday so as not to interfere with the court hearing Monday.

Campeau said the remaining 20 percent of Federated stock would be acquired later for \$44 cash per share in a subsequent merger, giving the deal an aggregate value of \$68 per share.

Shortly after Campeau's move was announced, Federated urged its shareholders to hold onto their stock, reversing an unusual recommendation issued Sunday that Federated shareholders tender their shares to Campeau so they could take advantage of the \$75 from-end offer with the idea of later being able to withdraw the shares and tender them to Macy.

Arbitrators, professional investors who seek profits in a takeover situation, put the value of the new Macy bid at between \$69 a share, or about \$6.3 billion, and \$70 a share, or \$6.36 billion.

"We're just sort of very disappointed today," said one arbitrator. "This is not a clear-cut better offer."

He believed arbitrators would tender to Campeau if the Canadian developer could win the court case. Federated owns department store chains including Bloomingdale's, Burdine's and Filene's. Macy has nearly 100 department

and specialty stores, while Campeau owns Allied Stores Corp.

Campeau said it expects to obtain all the necessary financing to complete its buyout by the March 18 expiration date; Federated has challenged that claim.

Campeau also accused Federated of locking into confidentiality agreements some potential financial backers of its hostile bid.

Campeau released the text of a letter to Federated in which it said potential backers had entered into such pacts and "such financing sources are concerned that those confidentiality agreements might inhibit their ability to provide bridge financing for Campeau's tender offer."

Federated responded in a letter to Campeau that it would not waive such agreements because that would aid Campeau in an offer that was made in an "intentionally coercive and unfair manner," it said.

Campeau's bid was inferior to the Macy offer.

Both Campeau and Macy have disclosed plans to shed hundreds of Federated stores.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

CAPITAL ITALIA

Société Anonyme d'Investissement Luxembourg, 43, boulevard Royal R.C. Luxembourg B8-456

Notice of Meeting: Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Annual General Meeting which will be held on March 29th, 1988 at 10.00 a.m. at the offices of Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 43, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, with the following agenda:

- 1. Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account as of December 31st, 1987
3. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor
4. Election of the Statutory Auditor
5. Miscellaneous

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require no quorum but a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

The Board of Directors

THE ROYAL OAK. TODAY, ONE WATCH REIGNS SUPREME. AP Audemars Piguet. La plus prestigieuse des signatures.

Table of interest rates for various currencies and periods, including US Dollar, Swiss Franc, Japanese Yen, and others.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table of stock market data including NYSE, AMEX, and OTC listings with columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 14

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like soybean meal, soybean oil, and cotton.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like live cattle, feeder cattle, and hogs.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like pork bellies, soybean meal, and soybean oil.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like Philadelphia exchange, gold, and silver.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like U.S. Treasury bills, U.S. Treasury bonds, and U.S. Treasury notes.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like Paris commodities, London commodities, and London metals.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for various commodities like spot commodities, Doasco, Nippon Kokan, and Set Steel Sheet Plan.

Food

March 14

Table of Food futures prices for various commodities like coffee, orange juice, and sugar.

Table of Food futures prices for various commodities like cocoa, soybean meal, and soybean oil.

Table of Food futures prices for various commodities like live cattle, feeder cattle, and hogs.

Table of Food futures prices for various commodities like pork bellies, soybean meal, and soybean oil.

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Metals

March 14

Table of Metals futures prices for various commodities like copper, nickel, and zinc.

Table of Metals futures prices for various commodities like aluminum, tin, and lead.

Table of Metals futures prices for various commodities like silver, platinum, and palladium.

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First City of Houston In Jeopardy as Creditors Balk at Rescue Plan

New York Times Service. A rescue plan for Houston's First City Bancorporation of Texas Inc., one of the largest U.S. banking organizations, is in jeopardy, and the bank could fail unless quick action is taken.

Over the weekend, the company's creditors balked at the plan, announced last year, in which they would receive 35 or 45 cents on the dollar.

A refusal by creditors to accept the amount offered under the rescue plan, which involves the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and a group of private investors headed by A. Robert Aboud, could scuttle the deal.

With assets of about \$12 billion and about 60 subsidiary banks across Texas, First City is the fourth-largest bank holding company in Texas.

Under the agreement between the agency and Mr. Aboud, which was approved March 4 by company shareholders, at least 90 percent of First City's creditors must tender their notes by Tuesday.

U.S. Firms Fear Investment Bill

WASHINGTON — Fearful of retaliation abroad, some major American corporations are vigorously lobbying against a bill that was passed by the House that would require foreign investors in the United States to disclose their identity and holdings.

Instead of helping them compete against foreign investors, these lobbyists say, the adoption of the disclosure bill could lead to retaliatory measures that could threaten their own overseas operations.

Representatives of General Motors, Caterpillar, International Business Machines and American Express are among the leading lobbyists seeking to persuade House-Senate conferees to jettison the disclosure measure, which is now before the House-Senate conference on the omnibus trade bill.

Tim Eider, Caterpillar's governmental affairs manager, said that his company feared that adoption of the disclosure bill would lead to retaliatory measures that could lead to the loss of business in some foreign markets.

Mr. Eider noted that the measure would require private foreign companies to disclose information not required of private domestic companies.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodities prices for various commodities like sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

Table of Paris commodities prices for various commodities like cotton, wool, and hides.

Table of Paris commodities prices for various commodities like oil, gas, and metals.

Table of Paris commodities prices for various commodities like spot commodities, Doasco, Nippon Kokan, and Set Steel Sheet Plan.

London Commodities

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Spot Commodities

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AMEX High-Lows

Table of AMEX High-Lows for various stocks.

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U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries for various maturities.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options for various strikes.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options for various currencies.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Nickel Fluctuates Amid Uncertainty

LONDON — Nickel prices dropped sharply Monday morning from recent record highs, then bounced back amid conflicting reports about whether a production dispute in the Dominican Republic had been resolved.

That country, which accounts for about 3 percent of the world's nickel production, said Friday that it and Falconbridge Ltd., a Toronto-based mining company, had settled a tax dispute that had impeded Falconbridge's nickel exports since Jan. 31.

But in Toronto on Monday, Falconbridge said that the matter had not been settled and that negotiations were continuing.

The Dominican Republic's announcement, which suggested that a sharp squeeze on nickel was easing, sent prices down to \$4.50 a pound from a record high of \$5.31 last week on the London Metal Exchange. But prices rose to \$5.10 after Falconbridge's statement.

Record demand this year for stainless steel has pushed up the price of nickel, which is used in steel alloys. With nickel mines already operating at capacity and inventories low, prices have become highly sensitive to reports of production difficulties.

Both the Falconbridge statement and the statement Friday by the Dominican Republic's minister in the presidency, Rafael Bello Andino, said that Falconbridge's Dominican Republic affiliate, in which the company holds an 85 percent interest, had paid about \$1 million toward future taxes.

Mr. Bello Andino said the payment settled the dispute over a special 25 percent tax on mineral exports and that the government had authorized shipments to resume.

But Falconbridge said that since the dispute emerged, the Dominican Republic had granted permission to ship about a load of nickel per week. It said it shipped one million pounds (about 455 metric tons) on Saturday to customers in the United States, but that no new shipments were scheduled.

As of the beginning of this month, about 5,000 metric tons of ferronickel production was reported to have been held up by the dispute.

London Metal Exchange traders said companies fearing they would be caught short of nickel because of the dispute had turned to that market to buy metal.

But exchange stocks of nickel were already low, and by late February the buying scramble was so hectic that the exchange temporarily waived the obligation of sellers to supply metal, assessing them instead a penalty of \$150 per ton per business day.

Lorenzo Blocked in Union Battle Ruling on Asset Sales Supports Eastern's Workers

By Agis Salpukas New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Since Frank A. Lorenzo acquired Eastern Air Lines Inc. in 1986, he has warned that unless his unions, particularly the machinists, make major concessions on wages and work rules, large parts of the airline could be sold or spun off as subsidiaries.

Mr. Lorenzo, the chairman of Texas Air Corp., has lived up to his threat. Last year System One, the airline's reservations system, was spun off to a Texas Air subsidiary, and planes and international routes have been transferred to Continental Airlines, another Texas Air subsidiary.

Last month Eastern's jewel, the shuttle that flies between New York and Washington, was to be transferred from Eastern to Texas Air in return for \$225 million in cash and marketable securities. There was also talk that Eastern's South American routes would be turned over to Continental.

Although the unions responded with a flurry of lawsuits, Mr. Lorenzo seemed to be holding all the big cards. Last week, however, the balance of power in Mr.

Lorenzo's struggle with the unions shifted dramatically.

Judge John H. Pratt of the U.S. District Court in Washington ruled that Eastern had flouted an injunction last year in which he had directed the airline not to divest itself of operations without bargaining with the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. This is Eastern's largest union, representing more than 12,000 employees.

The judge held that his injunction, which had been played down by Eastern, barred the sale of the shuttle—a trump card that Mr. Lorenzo and Eastern management had played to maximize the pressure on the machinists to make major concessions.

Several labor lawyers who did not want to be identified said the ruling would also make it difficult for Mr. Lorenzo to transfer assets like the South American routes.

Eastern said it would appeal the ruling, but one labor attorney said the judge was on firm legal ground, because under the Railway Labor Act, which governs airlines, management must bargain with unions if an asset transfer has a major impact on a collective bargaining agreement. The attorney also said that

Charles E. Bryan, the president of the machinists' union local, had won some breathing room.

While Mr. Bryan has had strong support from his members, the layoffs of more than 4,000 workers since November, the threat of asset sales and the extensive preparations by Eastern management to fly the airline if the machinists should strike have taken their toll throughout the company.

Thousands of Eastern employees have left for other jobs or taken early retirement, often leading to a disruption of Eastern's operations. After several denials last year by the airline's executives, an Eastern official acknowledged at a court hearing last week that the airline had been forced to cancel many flights because of a shortage of pilots.

Antipathy stemming from Texas Air's tactics also led the pilots' union to stage a safety campaign that disrupted Eastern's operations and contributed to its loss of \$143.4 million in the fourth quarter, compared with a profit of \$6 million a year earlier.

With further asset sales restricted, the bargaining process under the Railway Labor Act is likely to commence.



Frank A. Lorenzo

A federal mediator has entered the talks with the machinists. If he determines that no agreement can be reached, the National Mediation Board could declare an impasse that would begin a 30-day period during which a settlement could still be reached. If there were no settlement, Eastern could impose lower pay rates and new work rules. And the machinists would be free to strike.

Numerous other lawsuits could tie Mr. Lorenzo's hands further. The Air Line Pilots Association, for example, has asked the U.S. Court of Appeals to stop Eastern's deal with a North Carolina cargo carrier to lease 36 Eastern jets that would be used in a strike.

French Suspend Brokerage

PARIS — For the first time, a French stockbrokerage has been barred from the Bourse, the stockbrokers association said Monday. The brokerage, Louis Baudouin SA, was suspended from the Paris exchange after an investigation found what the brokers association, known as the CSAC, called "serious deficiencies in the management and supervisory activities" of the company.

Baudouin lost 4 million to 4.5 million French francs (about \$700,000 to \$800,000 at current rates) last year, after showing a profit of 11.9 million francs in 1986.

The CSAC said a caretaker administrator had been named by the Paris trade court to run Baudouin. An official of the CSAC, which regulates share trading on the Bourse, said that individual stockbrokers had been suspended before, "but this is the first time a whole broking house has been affected."

DETROIT: U.S. Automakers Failing to Cash In on Slump in Sales of European Luxury Models

(Continued from first finance page) slumped in 1987, and appear still to be falling.

Howard Cooper, a dealer in Ann Arbor, Michigan, who sells Porsches as well as other makes, reports that first-time buyers are few and far between. Almost all of his customers already own a Porsche and are trading for a new model. "The price of all the cars has gone up so much that the guy who always wanted a Porsche can't reach the bottom rung on the ladder anymore," he said.

European automakers blame their problems on two developments: the cautiousness that followed the October collapse of the stock market and the rising prices resulting from the plummeting value of the dollar against their currencies, in particular the Deutsche mark.

Faced with these difficulties and the prospect of growing competition from the Japanese, some European companies have decided to relinquish chunks of their markets. Such German companies as Bayerische Motoren Werke AG and Porsche AG said they would now emphasize profitability rather than volume and would focus on their higher-priced models.

"This is becoming a very sobering market," said Carl Fleisher, marketing communications manager for BMW of North

America. "Even if the size of the market remains stable, there won't be enough sales to go around."

Pascal Henault, president of Peugeot Motors of America, said people "lost confidence and income" when the stock market plunged. "That affected the upper segment of the market, and all the Europeans suffered," he said.

Sales of luxury cars in the United States totaled 260,074 in the first five months of the 1988 model year, down 15 percent from 306,811 a year earlier. But sales of some European makes fell even more sharply, Porsche's sales, for instance, have dropped about 39 percent, while those of Mercedes-Benz are off 27 percent.

Changes in tax laws, including limits on how much of the price of a new car can be depreciated, have also eroded sales.

"December used to be a wonderful month for BMW, Mercedes-Benz and Porsche," said John A. Cook, president of Porsche Cars North America. "You would have accountants telling entrepreneurs to go out and buy an expensive car before the end of the year."

Price increases because of the weak dollar have taken a heavy toll. The Porsche 911 model has increased from \$31,950 in the 1985 model year to \$45,895 now, a jump of almost 44 percent. The lowest-

priced BMW is up 40 percent, to \$23,750, and the least costly Mercedes-Benz is up 28 percent, to \$29,190.

But with few exceptions, the U.S. car companies seem unable to win over luxury-

Honda's Acura, by contrast, is doing well, and the battle for the well-heeled driver will intensify when Toyota and Nissan begin selling new top-end models.

import buyers, despite a growing price advantage.

For General Motors Corp., sales of Chevrolet's powerful Corvette sports car are up a little less than 4 percent in the 1988 calendar year, but production had to be cut back recently when dealer inventories ballooned to a 141-day supply.

Cadillac's \$56,533 Allante model continues to languish and, overall, Cadillac sales were down 7.2 percent, to 100,374, in the

first five months of the 1988 model year. Consumers have failed to accept the two-seat Allante as the equivalent of the Mercedes-Benz 560SL, which was the Allante's target, analysts said.

Ford Motor Co.'s new front-wheel-drive, aerodynamically styled Lincoln Continental, priced from \$26,078 to about \$32,000, is a clear winner, with production sold out through June. But all Ford's luxury cars are produced in one assembly plant, and the company can accommodate demand for the Continental only by cutting production of its Town Car and Mark 7 models.

Chrysler Corp.'s New Yorker luxury model is aimed at older, more conservative buyers, and the sporty TC model it is planning with the Italian company Maserati has been plagued with delays and is still not in dealer showrooms.

Honda's Acura division, meanwhile, racked up 109,470 sales in 1987. While half of those were the lower-priced Integra model, at \$11,000 to \$13,000, the sale of over 50,000 Legend models, whose price approaches \$30,000, has sent a clear message that the Japanese will be a force to be reckoned with.

"The BMW 325 is being eaten alive by the Acura Legend," said Thomas F. O'Grady, president of Integrated Automot-

ive Resources, a market research company.

The battle for the well-heeled driver really intensified in the fall of 1987, when Toyota's Lexus and Nissan's Infiniti dealers began sales. The top-of-the-line model will mark a striking departure for the Japanese, whose cars have long been known for their small size and four-cylinder engines. Both will be powered by high-tech V engines and are expected to carry sticker prices in the \$30,000 range.

Executives at the Japanese company said they simply want to hold on to it customers who are driving their cars but are getting older and wealthier, and thus are interested in more expensive models.

"The baby boomers are growing, in a and income," said a Nissan document describing the Infiniti franchise for prospective dealers. "Many of them are among 13 million owners of Japanese cars. This is an opportunity to move upscale with you customers."

Edward J. Sullivan, director of automotive research at W.E.F.A., said: "The Japanese do not expect BMW drivers to trade their BMW for one of their new lines. What they want to do is intercept the buyer who was going to trade up from a Toyota to a BMW."

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JAMES G. GEORGANAS James G. Georganas has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank S.A. (I.T.B.A.) in Athens. Born in 1932 in Piraeus, Greece, Mr. Georganas is also Managing Director of Hellenic Investment Company S.A. (a subsidiary of "Hellenic Industrial Development Bank") and Chairman of the Board of Hellenic Steel Company S.A. After graduating in 1954 from the Graduate School of Economic and Commercial Sciences in Athens, he served in the Hellenic Air Force and, upon discharge, in 1958 joined the Economic Development Financing Organization, predecessor of the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (I.T.B.A.), the long-term credit bank owned by the Greek State. After serving in several capacities and posts in the bank, Mr. Georganas was entrusted in 1971 with the foundation of Greek Sapora S.A., a subsidiary of I.T.B.A. assigned to assisting small manufacturing and mining businesses in their export operations. In 1974 he was appointed Managing Director of Hellenic Investment Company S.A., another I.T.B.A. subsidiary assigned to promote development of the capital market in Greece. Hellenic Investment Company is a closed-end fund operating on international standards with total net assets of 6 billion drs. Since 1974 the company has underperformed the Athens Stock Market and its competitors considerably. It also manages the short-term bonds sales of I.T.B.A. and holds a 60% share of the Greek market for such securities. In 1979 Mr. Georganas graduated from the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, AMP program. In 1980 he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of Hellenic Steel Company S.A., a steel retailer owned jointly by I.T.B.A., CITIC of Japan and Klockner Stahl of West Germany.

Indigo Takeoff

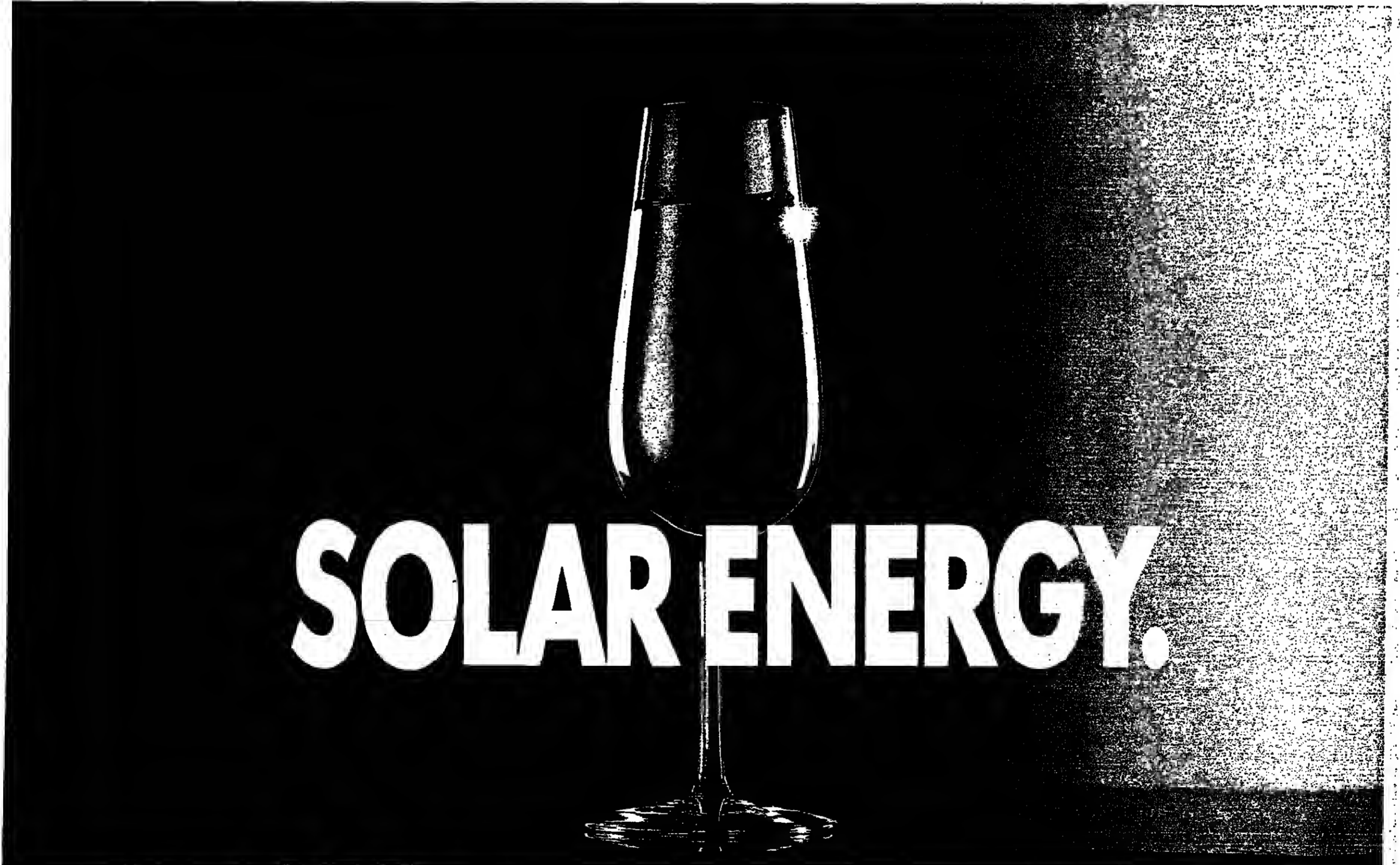
The leading maker of ending systems for microchip makers has climbed from \$11 1/4 to \$28 since it was included in the Indigo Index in late October and added to the subsequently formed Indigo Index Fund. Write, phone or tele for complimentary reports explaining how analysts missed such classics as Indigo was buying 42 of them.

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SELECTED U.S.A./O.T.C. QUOTATIONS

	BID	ASK
Alon Jones Pit Stop	1 1/2	2
Bitter Corp.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chiron	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gold Glory USA Inc.	3 1/2	3 1/2
GoodMark Food	12 1/2	12 1/2
MAAG Holdings	1 1/2	1 1/2
NAV-AIR	3/8	3/8

WITH COMMENTS OF INVESTORS GUIDE TO PROFITS These are indicative market prices



SOLAR ENERGY.



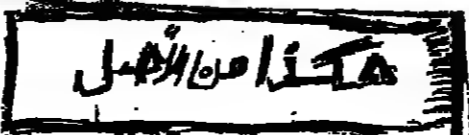
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Mixed in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed on Monday against major foreign currencies as the market awaited the release of Britain's budget for fiscal 1988 and the U.S. merchandise trade deficit report for January.

The British pound fell against the dollar in New York, closing at \$1.6575, down from \$1.6575 on Friday. The dollar closed at 1.6645 against the yen, up from 1.6585 on Friday's close, but fell against the Japanese yen, closing at 126.85, down from 127.30.

"Few corporations were in the market and the bulk of the day's activity came from dealers cashing in on positions," said Jim Scalfaro, foreign exchange trader with Bank of Montreal in New York. Interest was very limited, so the dollar stayed in a tight range.

He said traders were preoccupied with Britain's budget report scheduled for Tuesday, which was expected to contain hefty tax cuts and give an additional boost to the dollar, which made strong gains in trading last week.

If the new budget does strengthen the pound, the dollar will probably suffer corresponding declines, Scalfaro said. For technical reasons, the dollar generally falls whenever the pound strengthens. Currency traders also expect the

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, French franc.

market to gain direction from Thursday's scheduled release of the U.S. government's merchandise trade deficit report for January, Mr. Scalfaro said.

In recent months the dollar has tended to strengthen when the monthly trade gap is relatively low. Last month the U.S. currency held steady at strong levels after the U.S. trade deficit for December was reported as \$12.2 billion.

Mr. Scalfaro said market predictions for the latest trade figure range as low as \$10 billion and as high as \$17 billion.

The dollar also ended mixed in Europe, marking time before the budget and the trade report.

France Seeks Fuller Notice On Takeovers

PARIS — Finance Minister Edouard Balladur, amid a wave of takeover attempts in France, proposed changes in regulations Monday to require investors taking over 10 percent of a company's capital to declare their final intentions.

He said he had asked the stockholders' association and the securities regulatory commission to make the changes.

The minister said he had also asked both authorities to consider allowing targets of takeover bids more flexibility to defend themselves, for example through raising their share capital.

Takeovers "allow capital mobility and their development is a sign of health," Mr. Balladur said. "But excesses and constant mobility of capital are not good."

Now buyers of a French company's shares have thresholds that must be declared within five days as a target stock is amassed. These are 5, 10, 20, 33 and 50 percent. But there is no requirement for a bidding company to declare whether it will eventually seek control of its target.

Japan to Deregulate Fees on Financial Futures

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry will allow negotiable brokerage fees on financial futures contracts to be listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and financial futures and options markets, a ministry official said Monday.

The first contract to which negotiable fees will apply, the Toshi Stock Index Futures, known as TOPIX, is expected to be listed on the Tokyo exchange in the middle of this year, he said.

"This would lead to virtual deregulation of fixed-commission fees on cash bonds and stocks — a Japanese Big Bang," said one city bank manager.

However, the ministry official said that negotiable fees will initially apply only to financial futures contracts to be listed in Tokyo.

He said that the move was aimed at keeping Japanese markets on an equal footing with

MERGE: As '92 Nears, Wave of Acquisitions Brings Talk of Europe Inc.

(Continued from Page 1)

local election," Mr. Tauher noted, "they don't fight it on the basis of global competitiveness, but rather on local issues," such as why the town factory closed.

For the present, however, "there is an increasing need for people in the industry to share their resources," said John Grant, vice president for business strategy at Ford Europe, the Britain-based European subsidiary of Ford Motor Co.

"The rate of change in modern technology is now going so fast and we're all striving to keep up," Ford already has made a variety of alliances with European companies. They include ongoing ventures with Van Doorn Transmissie BV, a Dutch company, and Fiat to develop and build variable automatic transmissions.

Alain Gomez, chairman of Thomson SA of France, has said it was the search for manufacturing economies of scale that led his company to buy Telefunken in Germany, Thom EMI Ferguson in Britain, and most recently, the RCA consumer electronics business from General Electric Co. in the United States for \$800 million.

The acquisitions give Thomson about \$6 billion in annual consumer electronics sales and have catapulted the company into the number three position in the world consumer electronics business, behind Philips of the Netherlands and Matsushita of Japan.

A pan-European movement to deregulate certain industries, such as telecommunications, has helped

France Seeks Fuller Notice On Takeovers

to spawn dozens of alliances in the past two years.

"We saw emerging business opportunities because of deregulation," said John Wells, spokesman for IBM Europe. "We believed joint ventures or alliances were the best way to take advantage of those opportunities."

In the past year, International Business Machines Corp. unit in five European countries have waded into a series of joint ventures, including separate alliances with Ericsson AB of Sweden and Siemens AG of West Germany to develop integrated telecommunications networks.

However, the most common heard explanation for the advent of Europe Inc. is "1992." By that year, leaders of the European Community have pledged to dissolve, or at least equalize, the hundreds of non-tariff economic barriers separating their 12 countries and to permit the free flow of goods and services throughout the community.

These companies have to prepare themselves because 1992 will introduce a level of competition that hasn't been seen in Europe before," said Tim Line, head of the European mergers and acquisitions team at Hambros Bank in London.

The French insurance and real estate group Compagnie du Midi said 1992 was the prime factor in motivating it last fall to pursue a bidding war for Equity & Law, the sixth-largest British life insurer.

Bernard Potter, president of AGP, Midi's insurance subsidiary, said the falling of barriers will en-

Japan to Deregulate Fees on Financial Futures

danger companies that aren't prepared. "We must go on the offensive," he said.

The transnational deal-makers may prove to be responsible for prodding Europe's political leaders past national interests and toward a harmonized market.

The new trend, sources said, has prompted the European Commission, the community's administrative body in Brussels, to begin work on drawing up rules to guard against anti-competitive mergers, after having pondered such a proposal since 1973.

"These companies may drag the political forces kicking and screaming into the 21st century," said Mr. Tauher of IMEDE.

The wave of cross-border corporate links has rolled beyond the European Community. In addition to the huge ASEA-Brown Boveri merger, Finland's Nokia has spent an estimated \$750 million in the past year to buy Oceanic, a French TV manufacturer, the consumer electronics division of Standard Elektrik Lorenz AG of West Germany, and an 80 percent stake in the data systems division of Ericsson Information Systems AB of Sweden.

"I'm a Euro-optimist," said Nokia's Mr. Kairamo, saying he didn't expect falling barriers within the EC to create any new barriers for nonmembers.

Smaller companies throughout Europe, he said, could become beneficiaries of large amounts of subcontracting work from the big pan-European groups.

TOKYO: Some Experts Worry That Japanese Stocks Are Rising Too Fast

Continued from first finance page) mit for making Japan's economy self-sufficient. Profit forecasts are also being revised upward.

According to a survey by Nikkei Shimbun, Japan's major economic newspaper, profit forecasts of 926 listed companies settling accounts in March are expected to rise 9.3 percent this year. The overall economy is expected to grow between 3.5 percent and 4 percent.

An increase in corporate earnings will bring price/earnings ratios down, especially in Japan's manufacturing sector, where profits for fiscal 1987 are expected to increase at a rate of 40 percent to 50 percent. Still, compared to other markets, Tokyo stock prices are high relative to earnings.

But some analysts said that looking solely at a corporation's numbers in Japan can be misleading. The standard criteria used in other markets never seem to work here, said Richard P. Martione, economist for Morgan Guaranty Trust in Japan.

Accounting procedures in Japan differ from those in the United States, and because certain information is therefore not available, analysts said earnings can be hidden. If these earnings were counted, the price-earnings ratios would be lower.

Economists here said that earlier this year, Japanese and foreign investors had been worried about unstable currency exchange rates, which prevented the Tokyo market from soaring then at the pace it later reached. But the recent stability in rates has eased those fears. A weak dollar hurts the Japanese market because it makes Japanese

exports very expensive and brings corporate earnings down.

Another factor driving the market upward, according to analysts, is lower interest rates, which have brought some investors from the bond market to the stock market.

The long-term prime rate was cut to 5.5 percent from 5.7 percent at the end of January.

Foreign investors have also helped fuel the rally. In February, foreigners were net buyers of Japanese stocks for the second month in a row, when they purchased a net 226.58 billion yen, or \$1.77 billion, of Japanese equities.

Many foreign investors realize they cannot ignore the market, since it now accounts for about 42 percent of the total capitalization of world markets, compared with

about 32 percent for New York. Despite the market's recent performance, some economists were skeptical about a continued upward trend because the market had been driven by revised economic forecasts predicting better-than-expected results. When the numbers begin to match people's expectations, there won't be much further drive in the market, Mr. Martione of Morgan Guaranty Trust said.

Analysts also believe that it is unlikely that interest rates will drop again. Rates have reached their low, said Mr. Vestal of Baring Securities. He added that the recent cut in rates could drive the market for only so long. Other economists note that additional pressure could come from currency markets, which are still vulnerable to sudden swings.

Some European companies say their cross-border moves stem from the need to pool their capital and technological resources in order to fight off the American and Japanese competition, particularly in electronics and automobiles.

But over the long term, such movement toward Europe Inc. could create new trans-European social and political problems, observers say.

"Many manufacturers who join together will need to eliminate factory capacity," said George Tauher, professor at the International Management Development Institute in Lausanne, Switzerland, better known as IMEDE.

"This restructuring, which has been national based in the past, will now become Europe-wide, resulting in winners and losers," he said. "There will be screams of rage and a lot of resistance."

Such a scenario, he predicted, will put the proponents of a unified Europe in a difficult political position. "When the politicians fight a

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 100 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice daily.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. Chg. Lists various OTC stocks like ADCS, ADI, ADP, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. Chg. Lists various OTC stocks like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. Chg. Lists various OTC stocks like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

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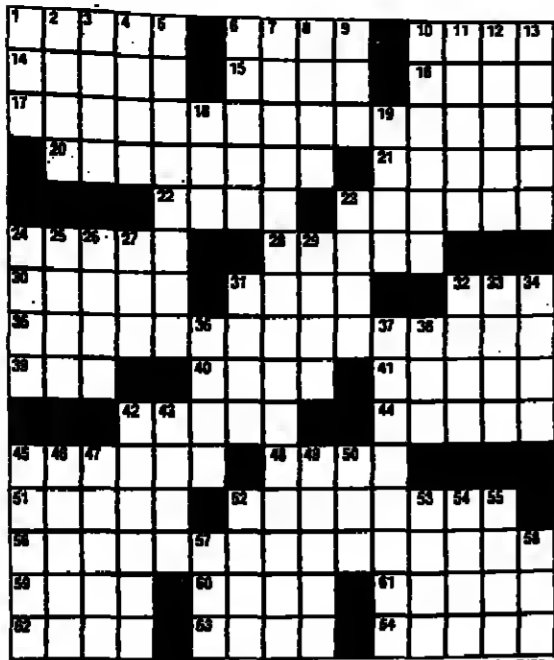
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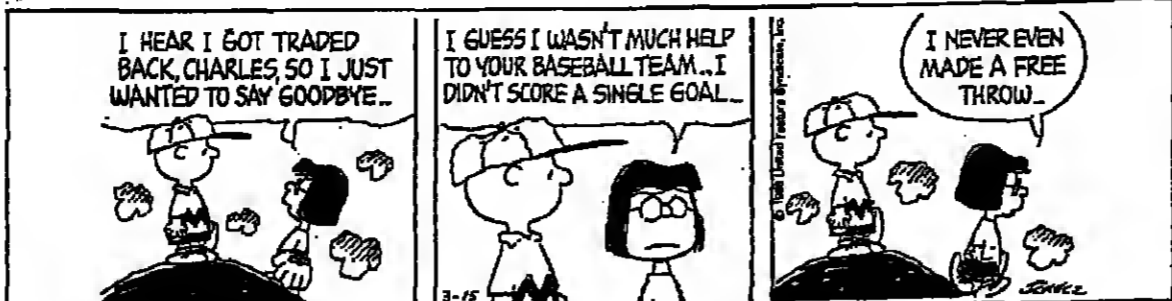
ACROSS

1 U.N.'s U —
6 Ruffian
10 Rumanian dance
14 Part of ancient Greece
15 Foray
16 "When I was ..."
17 Irving Berlin song: 1929
20 Pragmatic ones
21 River quay
22 Shoot out
23 Saharan sights
24 Arose
28 Anthony and Clarissa
30 Shiraz native
31 Skier's lift
32 Hunter or Stanley
35 Cole Porter song: 1935
39 Quintet in "La, La, Lucille"
40 N.F.L. employees
41 Imam's faith
42 Asparagus stalk
44 Compact
45 Delights
48 Teed off
51 The British call this assidic
52 Most substantial

DOWN

1 Waiter's expectation
2 Word with glass or hand
3 Kick in, in poker
4 Nod of silents
5 Airplane's swift descent
6 Originated
7 James-Swift song: 1925
8 Most of Mccracker's songs
9 Old English letter
10 Seraglio
11 Shade of green
12 Money wadger
13 Woodworkers' tools
18 Tuck's companion
19 Gusto
23 Part of a parrot's beak
24 Scoff
25 City on the Oka
26 Aglets
27 Prefix with form or sex
28 Pecks at
31 "Take 'Train"
32 Ceramist's need
33 Accresses Claire and Balm
34 Same, in Somzee
35 — bien
36 Most frivolous
38 Take advantage of
42 Produced for public viewing
43 Lovely woman
45 City near Düsseldorf
46 France's longest river
47 Sharpshooter Oakley
48 Upbraids
49 Biblical verb ending
52 Venus de —
53 Writer Bombeck
54 Latent or mizzen
55 Money compartment
57 Head: Slang
58 French marshal under Napoleon

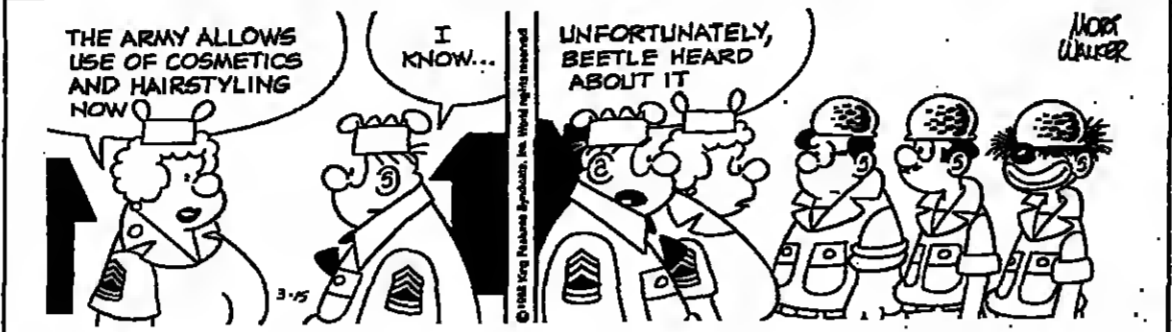
PEANUTS



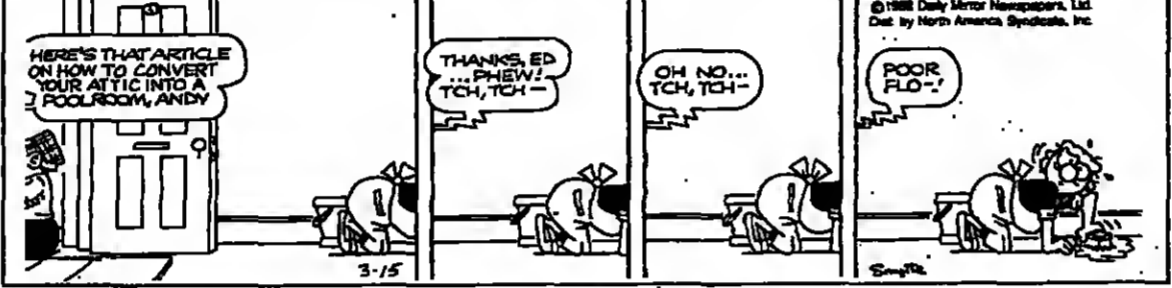
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAGED

OPEEL

BUHEM

RABIUL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THE **OF** OF **OF**

Friday's Jumble: DOUGH VOCAL PESTLE HERMIT
Answer: What the pup who loved getting washed must have been—A "SHAMP-POODLE"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Albania	16	11	Beijing	17	10
Austria	15	10	Bombay	28	21
Belgium	14	9	Calcutta	30	23
France	13	8	Hankow	17	10
Germany	12	7	Harbin	18	11
Greece	11	6	London	15	8
Italy	10	5	Manila	26	19
Spain	9	4	Shanghai	17	10
U.S.S.R.	8	3	Tokyo	18	11
U.K.	7	2			

AFRICA

Algeria	18	11	Accra	24	17
Kenya	19	12	Harare	23	16
Madagascar	18	11	Lagos	24	17
Mali	17	10	Nairobi	23	16
Nigeria	16	9	Tunis	22	15

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	27	21	Caracas	26	19
Medellin	25	18	Managua	24	17
Montevideo	24	17	Rio de Janeiro	23	16

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	23	16	Chicago	32	25
Denver	31	24	Detroit	30	23
Los Angeles	28	21	London	15	8
New York	27	20	San Francisco	23	16
Seattle	22	15	Washington	21	14

MIDDLE EAST

Amman	20	13	Beirut	18	11
Jerusalem	19	12	Tel Aviv	17	10

OCEANIA

Auckland	16	9	Sydney	15	8
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World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1000	+15
Bombay	1500	+20
London	2500	+10
Manila	3000	+15
Stockholm	1200	+8
Tokyo	2000	+12

BOOKS

THE YELLOW WIND
By David Grossman. Translated from the Hebrew by Haim Watzman. 216 pages. \$17.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

EARLY last year, the young Israeli novelist David Grossman ("The Smile of the Lamb," "See Under Love") received an enviable assignment. He was commissioned by the newsweekly Koteret Rashit to undertake a seven-week journey on the West Bank of the Jordan River, and, in recognition of the 20th anniversary of Israel's occupation of the territory, to write a lengthy report on his findings. He would visit Palestinian camps and Jewish settlements. He would talk to old people and children, soldiers and students, storekeepers and laborers. He would weigh the conflicting claims of all sides in what has become one of the world's greatest social tragedies.

He went, as he puts it near the end of "The Yellow Wind," because "the worn sentences that I used like so many other people, though true, seemed now to be something else: like the walls of a penitentiary that I built around a reality I do not want to know, like jailers I satiated in order to protect myself from a gray world now regaining to me."
He continues: "Suddenly I discovered that some jailers and criminals create — after years of living together and becoming accustomed to

each other — unlovely alliances. But I am a great danger from this, too, so I wanted to go to the places which most haunted me." He went to go, as the book concludes somewhat unemphatically, into "the heart of the latest clash between Jew and Arab."
The result of his undertaking, like the title of that last sentence, strikes dissonant notes. To Grossman's credit, his report opens our eyes to certain perceptions. He reveals of double-mindedness of many refugees: how the beauty of their memories of the land grows the squalor of their present living conditions deepens, and how the widening of that serves to feed their desire for violence. "Understand," a young schoolteacher tells the author. "We are against Arafat, because Arafat wants peace. We want a solution by force. What was taken by force will be returned by force. Only thus."
He dramatizes the subtle ways in which, he believes, the experience of occupation is rupturing Israelis.

Best of all, he shows that on both sides of the conflict there are thoughtful, sensitive, intelligent human beings. And he puts us directly touch with them. Yet he does not believe we can solve the crisis simply by the existence. "These are the fabric of life" (many acquaintances, economic links, and so on) overcome enmity. That is idyllic, and real, even now. As long as the present fabric of life continues, it is wrapped around an iron fist of hate and revenge.
Some solution must be imposed, he implies, otherwise, as one old Arab tells him, the yellow wind will come from the gate of hell — "the asaf," it is called by the local Arabs, a hot and terrible east wind which comes once in a few generations, sets the world afire, and people seek shelter from its heat in the caves and caverns, but even there it finds those it seeks, those who have performed cruel and ungodly deeds, and there, in the cracks in the boulders it exterminates them, one by one.
If gravity of subject were the sole criterion of a book's merit, then "The Yellow Wind" would be a masterpiece. But though he provides food for thought on a tragic theme, Grossman fails to mobilize the energy, resourcefulness and language that the Israeli-Palestinian impasse deserves. The result is an ordinary book that all the more disappointing given the high expectations its grave subject creates.
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BURP	FRIG	PARIS
ASIA	AIOA	OBESE
REDCARPET	LAOLE	
BREAST	SEMI	HEM
PEP	SECRETS	
DRESDEN	DEER	
POEM	DATA	ARES
ADD	NAVAL	SILK
PEST	VENUS	ONLY
NEW	STRINGS	
SLASHED	BAR	
TAP	ISIS	NARROW
ASPEN	REOSOURCE	
GEESSE	TREE	STAB
ERRIOR	VIEWS	BELLS

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

JOEEL Benjamin of Brooklyn surpassed 74 entrants to win the first prize, \$10,000 (Canadian), in the International Open Tournament 1 in Saint John's, N.B., New Brunswick. The 23-year-old grandmaster won five games and drew four to achieve his winning 7-2 score in the nine-round Swiss-system event.

The Romanian grandmaster Mihai Suba shared second place with the New York international master Michael Rohde. Each scored 6½-2½.

Sharing fourth place were the grandmasters Boris Gulko and Larry Christiansen (both of the United States), Verslav Elingov, Alexander Chernin and Smbat Lputian (all of the Soviet Union), Jesus Nogueiras (Cuba), Eugenio Torre (Philippines), Bozidar Ivanovic and Dragan Barilov (both Yugoslavia), Ovidiu Popsor (Romania) and Leon Ptaszki (Canada). Each tallied 6-3.

Included in the field were 20 grandmasters and 33 international masters.

Benjamin used alert tactics to defeat Patrick Wolff, an international master from Belmont, Massachusetts. First he won the exchange and then cul some onerous technical problems short with a nice combination.

Benjamin used the same system against the Pirc Defense that he defeated Boris Gulko with in the 1987 United States Championship in Estes Park, Colorado. But Wolff substituted the more flexible 7...P-N3 for Gulko's 7...R-Q4.

Wolff's simplification with 12...N-Q4; 13.N-K4; Q-BN; 14.BxR; PxB limited Benjamin to a minimal advantage after 15.O-O, and Wolff was maintaining his defense up until his blunder with 25...R-N1? Benjamin pounced, with 26.N-B6!, to win the exchange.

Yet winning the game required a lot more work, especially after Wolff opened the QN file with 28...P-QN4; 29.PxP; RxP and soon concentrated on the backward white QNP with 32...N-B4!; 33.R-Q1 on 33.PxN; Qxh3, there is a strong possibility that White would lose both his pawns at KR4 and QB5; N-R5.

With 34...K-R2, Wolff wanted to turn the heat on the backward QNP by exchanging bishops with 35...B-R3, but Benjamin's 35.Q-Q2 said no.

On 37.Q-B4, Wolff should have retreated with 37...B-N2 — even though it would have allowed a powerful attack with 38.P-KN4! — but he failed to fathom Benjamin's concealed machinations and played the natural-looking 37...K-N2?



Position after 27...K-N2

Benjamin immediately by the defense to smotherers with the rook sacrifice, 38.RxR; FxR; 39.RxP; Defense 39...R-K2 was to be answered by 40.Q-R6; K-N1; R-K2; R-B1; 42.RxR mate. Defense by 39...B-K2 was annihilated by 40.Q-R6; K-B2; 41.QxPch; K-B1; 42.R6 mate. Wolff gave up.

Pirc Defense

White	Black
1. e4	1. e6
2. d4	2. d5
3. Nc3	3. Nc6
4. e5	4. Bc5
5. Nf3	5. Qe7
6. Be2	6. Be6
7. 0-0	7. 0-0
8. f4	8. f6
9. g4	9. g6
10. h4	10. h6
11. g5	11. g7
12. h5	12. h7
13. g6	13. g8
14. h6	14. h8
15. g7	15. g9
16. h7	16. h9
17. g8	17. g10
18. h8	18. h10
19. g9	19. g11
20. h9	20. h11
21. g10	21. g12
22. h10	22. h12
23. g11	23. g13
24. h11	24. h13
25. g12	25. g14
26. h12	26. h14
27. g13	27. g15
28. h13	28. h15
29. g14	29. g16
30. h14	30. h16
31. g15	31. g17
32. h15	32. h17
33. g16	33. g18
34. h16	34. h18
35. g17	35. g19
36. h17	36. h19
37. g18	37. g20
38. h18	38. h20
39. g19	39. g21
40. h19	40. h21
41. g20	41. g22
42. h20	42. h22
43. g21	43. g23
44. h21	44. h23
45. g22	45. g24
46. h22	46. h24
47. g23	47. g25
48. h23	48. h25
49. g24	49. g26
50. h24	50. h26
51. g25	51. g27
52. h25	52. h27
53. g26	53. g28
54. h26	54. h28
55. g27	55. g29
56. h27	56. h29
57. g28	57. g30
58. h28	58. h30
59. g29	59. g31
60. h29	60. h31
61. g30	61. g32
62. h30	62. h32
63. g31	63. g33
64. h31	64. h33
65. g32	65. g34
66. h32	66. h34
67. g33	67. g35
68. h33	68. h35
69. g34	69. g36
70. h34	70. h36
71. g35	71. g37
72. h35	72. h37
73. g36	73. g38
74. h36	74. h38
75. g37	75. g39
76. h37	76. h39
77. g38	77. g40
78. h38	78. h40
79. g39	79. g41
80. h39	80. h41
81. g40	81. g42
82. h40	82. h42
83. g41	83. g43
84. h41	84. h43
85. g42	85. g44
86. h42	86. h44
87. g43	87. g45
88. h43	88. h45
89. g44	89. g46
90. h44	90. h46
91. g45	91. g47
92. h45	92. h47
93. g46	93. g48
94. h46	94. h48
95. g47	95. g49
96. h47	96. h49
97. g48	97. g50
98. h48	98. h50
99. g49	99. g51
100. h49	100. h51

Toronto March 14

High	Low	2 PM	Chp.
27.8	24.4	26.5	+1.0
27.2	23.8	26.0	+1.0
26.6	23.2	25.4	+1.0
26.0	22.6	24.8	+1.0
25.4	22.0	24.2	+1.0
24.8	21.4	23.6	+1.0
24.2	20.8	23.0	+1.0
23.6	20.2	22.4	+1.0
23.0	19.6	21.8	+1.0
22.4	19.0	21.2	+1.0
21.8	18.4	20.6	+1.0
21.2	17.8	20.0	+1.0
20.6	17.2	19.4	+1.0
20.0	16.6	18.8	+1.0
19.4	16.0	18.2	+1.0
18.8	15.4	17.6	+1.0
18.2	14.8	17.0	+1.0
17.6	14.2	16.4	+1.0
17.0	13.6	15.8	+1.0
16.4	13.0	15.2	+1.0
15.8	12.4	14.6	+1.0
15.2	11.8	14.0	+1.0
14.6	11.2	13.4	+1.0
14.0	10.6	12.8	+1.0
13.4	10.0	12.2	+1.0
12.8	9.4	11.6	+1.0
12.2	8.8	11.0	+1.0
11.6	8.2	10.4	+1.0
11.0	7.6	9.8	+1.0
10.4	7.0	9.2	+1.0
9.8	6.4	8.6	+1.0
9.2	5.8	8.0	+1.0
8.6	5.2	7.4	+1.0
8.0	4.6	6.8	+1.0
7.4	4.0	6.2	+1.0
6.8	3.4	5.6	+1.0
6.2	2.8	5.0	+1.0
5.6	2.2	4.4	+1.0
5.0	1.6	3.8	+1.0
4.4	1.0	3.2	+1.0
3.8	0.4	2.6	+1.0
3.2	-0.2	2.0	+1.0
2.6	-0.8	1.4	+1.0
2.0	-1.4	0.8	+1.0
1.4	-2.0	0.2	+1.0
0.8	-2.6	-0.4	+1.0
0.2	-3.2	-1.0	+1.0
-0.4	-3.8	-1.6	+1.0
-1.0	-4.4	-2.2	+1.0
-1.6	-5.0	-2.8	+1.0
-2.2	-5.6	-3.4	+1.0
-2.8	-6.2	-4.0	+1.0
-3.4	-6.8	-4.6	+1.0
-4.0	-7.4	-5.2	+1.0
-4.6	-8.0	-5.8	+1.0
-5.2	-8.6	-6.4	+1.0
-5.8	-9.2	-7.0	+1.0
-6.4	-9.8	-7.6	+1.0
-7.0	-10.4	-8.2	+1.0
-7.6	-11.0	-8.8	+1.0
-8.2	-11.6	-9.4	+1.0
-8.8	-12.2	-10.0	+1.0
-9.4	-12.8	-10.6	+1.0
-10.0	-13.4	-11.2	+1.0
-10.6	-14.0	-11.8	+1.0
-11.2	-14.6	-12.4	+1.0
-11.8	-15.2	-13.0	+1.0
-12.4	-15.8	-13.6	+1.0
-13.0	-16.4	-14.2	+1.0
-13.6	-17.0	-14.8	+1.0
-14.2	-17.6	-15.4	+1.0
-14.8	-18.2	-16.0	+1.0
-15.4	-18.8	-16.6	+1.0
-16.0	-19.4	-17.2	+

SPORTS

NCAA Seedings Reflect Polls; 6 Big East Teams In

By Sam Goldaper
NEW YORK — Temple, the nation's top-ranked team, was seeded No. 1 Sunday night in the East Regional of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

April 4, awarded one of its 34 at-large bids to St. John's. The Redmen (17-1), who split their 16 regular season Big East Conference games and were eliminated in the quarterfinals of the league's postseason tournament, were one of six Big East teams selected. No other conference received that many bids.

21 teams with 20 or more victories that did not get in. This was probably our most difficult year. But we are certainly happy with the results. "One of the things that helped a great deal was that we did not have a lot of postseason tournament upsets. We were very fortunate."

the Southeast Regional. Oklahoma's first game will be against Tennessee-Chattanooga on Thursday night in Atlanta. Purdue, the Big Ten champion, was seeded No. 1 in the Midwest and will play Fairleigh Dickinson, the winner of the ECAC Metro Conference, in South Bend, Indiana, on Thursday.

coach, was hoping for an NCAA berth and knowing that if the Redmen were summoned there, the National Invitation Tournament, which also issued its bids Sunday night, would be more than happy to have St. John's.

Sooners Take Title With Triumph No. 30

The Associated Press
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — With 30 victories, the Big Eight conference tournament title and the No. 1 seeding in the NCAA, the Sooners took Oklahoma's 30th Big Eight title Sunday night.

at-large berth and will meet LaSalle in a Midwest Regional opener. KSU had handed Oklahoma one of its three regular-season losses. On Sunday, it rallied from a 13-point deficit to cut Oklahoma's lead to 72-66 before falling short.

who finished with seven points, and Scott Williams, who had eight. Big East Syracuse 85, Villanova 68: In New York, Syracuse, last year's runner-up in the NCAA tournament, won its second Big East tournament title behind 23 points from Stephen Thompson and 24 from Sherman Douglas.

Pacific-10 Arizona 93, Oregon St. 67: In Tucson, Arizona, Sean Elliott scored 20 points and Anthony Cook added 19 for the third-ranked Wildcats (31-2), while Oregon State broke the Pac-10 record of 30 set by UCLA in 1972-73.

St. John's was sent to the West Regional in Salt Lake City, where it will face Florida on Thursday. "I saw Florida play when they beat Seton Hall in the final of the preseason NIT," said Carmeseca. "They are a very big team, a very strong team and they have one of the best guards in the country in Vernon Maxwell. The kid's going to be a very high draft choice."



Kansas State's Mitch Richmond kept the ball well away from Dave Sieger in Sunday's early going, but Oklahoma went on to an 88-63 victory in the Big Eight final. Both teams are in the NCAA tournament.

Clemson, at 14-14, Gets Berth in NIT

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The 32-team National Invitation Tournament final announced Sunday night includes 14 of the 20 college basketball teams with at least 20 victories that didn't make the NCAA tournament. Clemson, however, isn't one of them.

fact on getting into the tournament," Coach Cliff Ellis said. The NIT, the nation's oldest postseason college basketball tournament, gets under way Wednesday when Old Dominion (18-11) visits Ohio State (16-12) at Middle Tennessee State (21-10), Northeast Louisiana (21-8) at Arkansas State (19-13), New Orleans (20-10) at Colorado State (18-12), Illinois State (18-12) at Cleveland State (21-7) and Long Beach State (17-11) at Stanford (20-11). It is Stanford's first postseason appearance since it won the NCAA tournament in 1942.

Mexico (20-13), Siena (23-5) at Boston College (15-13) and Santa Clara (20-10) at Oregon (15-13). Seven games will be played Friday: Virginia Commonwealth (21-11) at Marshall (24-7), Tennessee State (16-12) at Middle Tennessee State (21-10), Northeast Louisiana (21-8) at Arkansas State (19-13), New Orleans (20-10) at Colorado State (18-12), Illinois State (18-12) at Cleveland State (21-7) and Long Beach State (17-11) at Stanford (20-11). It is Stanford's first postseason appearance since it won the NCAA tournament in 1942.

IAAF Calls for Withdrawal Of Budd From World Meet

The Associated Press
LONDON — Track's international governing body called Monday for the withdrawal of South African-born Zola Budd from next week's world cross-country championships.

infringement of rules concerning South African contacts. In a letter, the statement continued, the council "informed the IAAF that it had to withdraw the athlete from any further competition, until the IAAF council had had the opportunity to examine all the available evidence" at a London meeting April 15-16.

SCOREBOARD

World Cup Skiing, Selected Final U.S. College Conference Standings, NCAA Tournament Schedule, U.S. College Results, NBA Standings, NHL Standings, Hockey, Golf, Tennis, Exhibition Baseball, and Sundays Results.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Figni Takes Cup Super-Giant Crown

ROSSLAND, British Columbia (AP) — Michela Figni of Switzerland won a super-giant slalom Sunday to wrap up the World Cup title in that discipline.

The 21-year-old former Olympic downhill champion, who won Saturday's downhill by more than half a second, took Sunday's race in a time of 1:16.43 seconds. Ulrike Maier finished second in 1:16.74 with Austrian teammate Anita Wachter third in 1:17.02.

Sabatini Gains First Victory Over Graf

BOCA RATON, Florida (AP) — Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina beat top-ranked West German Steffi Graf for the first time Sunday, 4-6, 3-1, in the final of a women's tennis tournament.

The 17-year-old Sabatini, who beat second-seeded Chris Evert for the first time in the semifinals, won the last six games in the final. Ranked fifth worldwide, Sabatini benefited from 39 unforced errors by the world's top-ranked player. She snapped Graf's 30-match winning streak and handed her only third defeat in 108 matches since the start of 1986.

Sindelar Wins Florida Golf by 2 Shots

CORAL SPRINGS, Florida (AP) — Joey Sindelar shot a 70 Sunday in a 12-under-par 276 total and a two-shot victory in the Honda Classic golf tournament.

One stroke in front when the day's play began, Sindelar was tied at one but never trailed in gaining \$126,000 for his fourth victory in five seasons on the PGA tour.

Notable

Former football coach Bum Phillips, on what he's doing in retirement: "I'm not doing a damn thing, and I don't start until noon." (A17)

Transition

BASEBALL: American League TEXAS—Assisted Darren Loe and Don Werner, catchers, to his minor league outfield.

Baseball

TEXAS—Assisted Darren Loe and Don Werner, catchers, to his minor league outfield. ATLANTA—Signed Reggie Smith, outfielder, to a minor-league contract.

Baseball

ATLANTA—Signed Reggie Smith, outfielder, to a minor-league contract. NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION: NEW YORK—Signed Kenny Sawyer, forward, and Cedric Terry, guard, to minor-league contracts.

Notable

Former football coach Bum Phillips, on what he's doing in retirement: "I'm not doing a damn thing, and I don't start until noon." (A17)

